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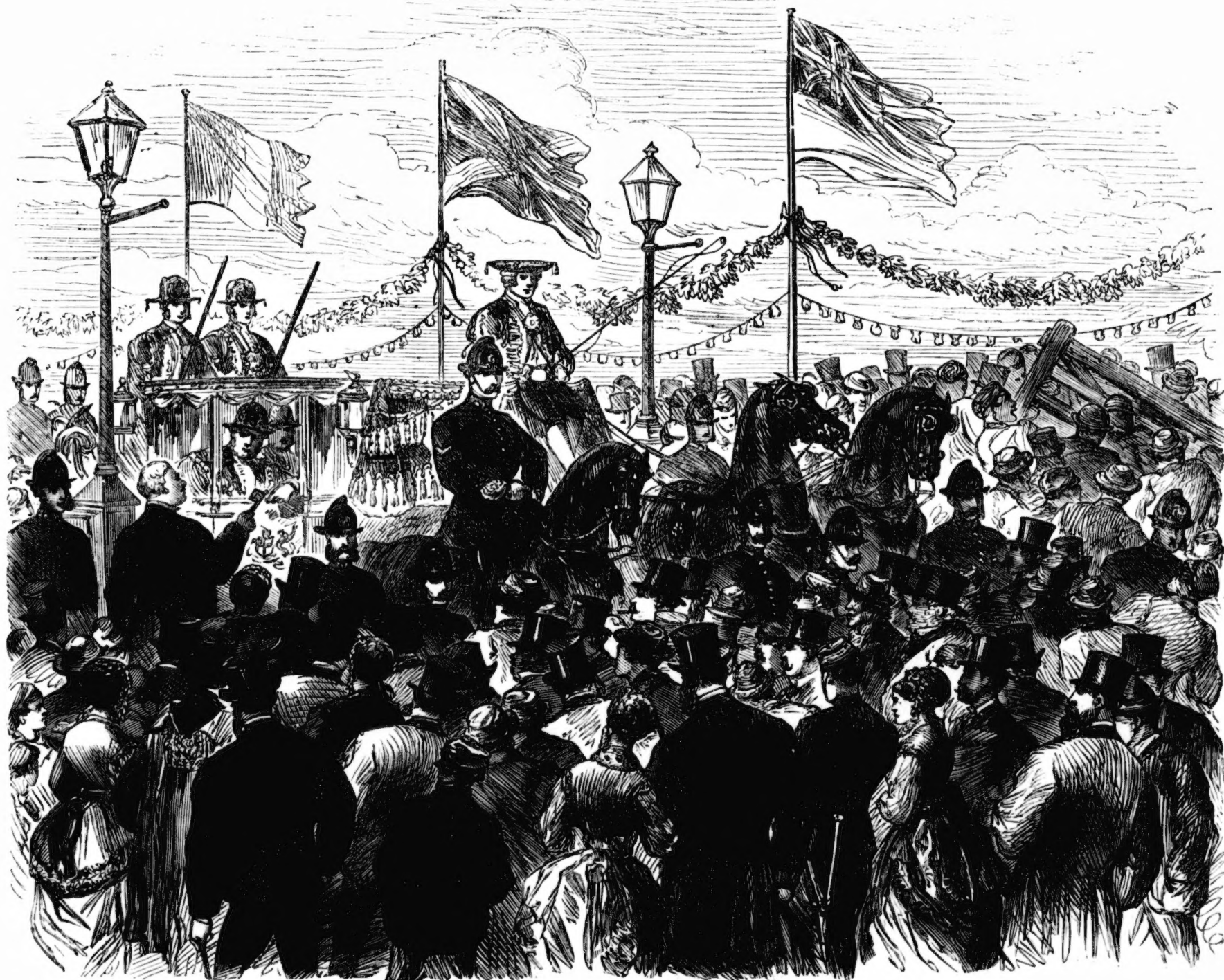
SPANISH JUSTICE.

We shall probably be justified in assuming that amid the series of exciting topics which for months past have engrossed public attention, the interest once attached to the "Tornado" case has been temporarily suspended; and, on the strength of this assumption, we propose briefly to recall our readers' attention to the circumstances in the order of time in which they occurred. On Aug. 10, 1866, the Tornado, a duly registered British steamer, under the command of Captain Collier, sailed from Leith, bound for Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, and San Francisco, on what is termed by merchants "a selling voyage." It appears the antecedents of this vessel were such as to have excited the suspicions of agents of the Spanish Government, and, acting on certain representations made to him, the Spanish Minister in London had, previous to her departure, applied to our Government to stop the ship on the ground of a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The law officers of the Crown were immediately consulted, and, it would seem, satisfied themselves that there was no ground

for suspicion, for they reported that there was "nothing in the case calling for the interference of her Majesty's Government." Notwithstanding this authoritative declaration, which, we may presume, was duly communicated to the Spanish Government, the Tornado was boarded and captured by a Spanish cruiser, which was on the look-out for her, off the island of Madeira, on Aug. 22, the commander of the cruiser justifying these strong measures by alleging that he had received peremptory orders, dated the 14th, and consequently within four days of the Tornado clearing from a British port, to capture her as a prize, regardless of consequences, on the ground that she was fitted out as a Chilean privateer. The captured vessel, with her master and eight of her crew, was immediately dispatched to Cadiz, and on their arrival there, on the 26th, the men were kept close prisoners under a guard, and were not allowed to communicate with the British Consul until Oct. 17. The Spanish cruiser, with the remainder of the crew of the Tornado, who had been subjected to very harsh treatment and despoiled of their money and effects, reached Cadiz on Sept. 6. All the prisoners

were submitted to examination before a tribunal called the Junta Economica, established as a prize court for the department of Cadiz. The Court, without hearing the prisoners in their defence, issued a "provisional sentence," on Dec. 15, declaring the vessel and all belonging to her to be good prize, and ordering that the proceeds of sale should be divided amongst the captors, at the same time directing that the prisoners should be placed at the disposal of the Captain-General of the department.

We may observe here that this treatment of the crew as prisoners of war was totally at variance with a written assurance, given only three days previously by the Spanish Government to our Minister at Madrid, that "all the crew except McPherson (the mate) are only witnesses in the suit, and their detention (*it is not imprisonment*) depends only on the length of that suit." The month of January was spent in fruitless protests on the part of Sir John Crampton, the British Ambassador at Madrid, against the legality of the sentence and in ineffectual demands for the release of the prisoners. At length, in February, 1867, in consequence,



OPENING OF KINGSTON BRIDGE FREE OF TOLL: DELIVERING UP THE KEY TO THE LORD MAYOR.



it is to be presumed, of a "formal" demand made by the British Government for "the immediate liberation of the master and crew of the Tornado, and also that they should be indemnified for the injuries and losses incurred by them in consequence of their detention and imprisonment," all except eight—including, however, among the latter the master and mate—were set at liberty *unconditionally*, there being, therefore, presumably no evidence inconsistent with complete neutrality against them; but their liberation was declared to be "an act of grace on the part of the Queen of Spain." Mr. Collier, the master, was not, however, released until April 1, after a detention of 222 days, and the mate, who was suspected of holding a commission in the Chilean service, was detained as a prisoner of war until March 20, 1868, being thus retained in captivity one year and 211 days.

Meanwhile, the master of the Tornado had appealed against the sentence condemning his ship, taking exception, by the advice of his Spanish counsel, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and announcing his intention to claim damages; but the Court, on Jan. 30, 1867, declared this plea against its jurisdiction to be inadmissible, and declined to set aside its previous judgment. The defendants accordingly entered a protest, and demanded that the case should be remitted to the cognisance of the Minister of Marine, by whom it was referred to an official styled "Fiscal Togado," or law officer, and, in accordance with his advice, the sentence of the Prize Court was revoked on May 23, 1867. The highest Court of Appeal in Spain is the Council of State, and the case was referred by the Minister of Marine to this tribunal, which came to a decision adverse to that of the Court of First Instance.

The Council of State, having sent the case back to the Junta of the department with directions to hold a sitting for hearing the parties interested, and to admit as evidence so much of the proceedings on record as was contained in the *sumario*, or preliminary examination, the defendants (the owners of the vessel), on Aug. 23, 1867, were cited to appear before the latter tribunal. This, however, they declined to do, on the ground, as stated by their counsel, that "all the proceedings taken by the Cadiz Prize Court, before pronouncing the sentence of Dec. 15, 1866, were preserved in the suit as the basis of the decision thereof," and this was "opposed to the sentence of the Supreme Court of War and Marine, of May 23, 1867, which declared the matter to be not judicial but administrative." But whilst declining to enter upon their defence until these defects in the procedure were remedied, they presented a petition "for reforming the suit," and the Cadiz Prize Court, instead of deciding it, referred it to the Minister of Marine; and that department, after having heard the opinion of the Council of State, ordered that the same proofs which had served as the basis of the sentence of Dec. 15 should be taken into consideration by the Court when declaring the innocence or guilt of the Tornado. Under these circumstances the owners of the Tornado took no further steps with regard to their defence before the Prize Court of Cadiz, and, "in fact (to quote the words of the Spanish lawyer who was retained for the defendants), a short time afterwards, as it was reasonably to be supposed, the same Court, with the same proofs, reproduced its sentence the same as that of Dec. 15, founding it on the same basis of the first suit." But though judgment was thus given against them in default of appearance, the owners always "relied upon the certainty of being able to defend themselves before the Council of State," and they so relied on the faith of certain official notes addressed by the Spanish Government to the English Government on Dec. 11, 1865, and Nov. 21, 1866, which contained, said Sir John Crampton, writing on Jan. 7, 1869, to Senor Lorenzana, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, "solemn declarations that the Council of State was the court of appeal before which all prize cases must be heard before a definitive sentence of condemnation could be pronounced." But the Council of State had jurisdiction in two kinds of matters, and in each kind the form of jurisdiction was different.

This consideration induced the owners of the Tornado, on July 6, 1868, to present a petition to Government, "requesting them to solve the doubts which had arisen concerning the manner of making the defence." But, instead of receiving an answer to their request, without which it was impossible to prepare the defence, they were informed, unofficially, that the Council of State, at a sitting held on July 11, had already reported to the Government that the sentence of the Cadiz tribunal, declaring the Tornado a good prize, should be confirmed. This judgment goes to the merits of the case, the same Court having, in their judgment delivered the preceding year, only decided the question of jurisdiction, and remitted the case to the Prize Court for a new trial, without having expressed an opinion on the evidence on which the Tornado was originally condemned. It will be well, therefore, briefly to consider the grounds assigned by the Council of State for the conclusion at which they arrived. And if our readers were scandalised as Englishmen at the disregard of the rights of the accused to be heard in their defence exhibited on the former occasion, the illogical deductions now gravely placed on record for the purpose of sustaining an untenable proposition are not calculated to remove the unfavourable impression thus produced. After quoting certain "Regulations" of 1864, which ordain that "any vessel which cannot be proved to be neutral shall be declared to be a good prize," the Council assign as a reason for confirming this declaration in the case before them that "the Tornado's documents are so contra-

dictory that the real owner of the ship cannot be discovered therefrom;" and in view of such contradiction they add, "the inevitable conclusion is that the neutrality is not proved in a proper legal manner." So far from this being the logical conclusion, we should have imagined the fact, as stated by the Council itself on the face of its report, that the names of all the persons mentioned are those of British subjects would have been sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the neutrality of the vessel to justify the Court in requiring the captors to produce the very strongest evidence of the contrary. Some doubts are also cast on the authenticity of the ship's papers and the nationality of the crew; but as it appears both from the ship's papers, which were *en règle* when she cleared from Leith, as well as from the depositions of the crew, that the latter (fifty-five in all) was composed of fifty-two British subjects, one Swede, one Norwegian, and one German, this last allegation, like the preceding ones, can only be attributed, in part, to a consciousness of the real weakness of the case, owing to the absence of conclusive evidence, but mainly to a desire to justify a foregone decision by a parade of arguments as irrelevant in their application as they are unfounded in fact. Such was the basis which constituted, in the opinion of the Supreme Court of Appeal in Spain, sufficient ground for the decision by which the sentence of condemnation pronounced by the Court below was definitively confirmed. This sentence decreed the sale of the vessel; and the only course remaining open to the owners was to enter a final—and, as it appears, ineffectual—protest against the immediate execution of the decree.

At this somewhat late stage of the proceedings, however, Lord Clarendon thought fit to intervene, and instructed Sir John Crampton "to represent to the Spanish Government the circumstances under which the claimants postponed and declined to enter into their defence;" but, instead of accompanying this representation with a vigorous protest against the illegality of the course pursued by Spain, and the glaring denial of justice countenanced by her highest authorities, the English Minister contented himself with making a humble request "that a special tribunal, after hearing both sides, should determine whether the Tornado was or was not good prize." The humility displayed at head-quarters was not literally imitated by our representative at Madrid; for Sir John Crampton coupled with this request a reminder that "the solemn engagements of the Spanish Government towards her Majesty's Government have not been fulfilled in this case." But men who could so easily ignore, when it suited their purpose, the "solemn engagements" contracted by their predecessors were hardly likely to listen to a demand, however far from imperious, which would require them to stultify themselves and acknowledge the incompetence of their highest judicial functionaries. Strange and humiliating as the avowal must be, we are yet compelled to admit that our Government, having had, in the course of these protracted proceedings, really good grounds for interference and remonstrance, at this point abandoned their advantageous position; and when the Spanish Minister rejected the proposal for the appointment of a "special tribunal," and characterised it as "irregular" and "unreasonable," we cannot but acknowledge at least some semblance of excuse to justify his non-compliance. Art. 16 of the Treaty of Paris of 1763 provides expressly that "the legality of captures between the Spanish and British nations shall be decided and judged in the courts of the nation which shall have made the capture." The Spanish Ministers interpreted this to mean that the tribunal must be one established beforehand, that it could not be appointed *ad hoc* nor subsequently to the capture; and they contended that such a proposition as that now made for a special tribunal had never been entertained by the Spanish Government, and would be directly opposed to the spirit as well as the letter of the only treaty in force between the two nations having reference to these matters. They were not slow, therefore, to take advantage of the opportunity thus unexpectedly afforded them for covering their retreat from an untenable position; and, seeing before them a prospect of securing a bloodless victory, without involving their country in complications of which the issue might be more doubtful, assumed an attitude of patronising generosity. How otherwise than as the price of impunity can we regard the miserable dole of £1500 which the Spanish Minister, "happy in the belief that the British Government will appreciate the conduct of Spain as a proof of the special deference with which she treats them," offers, not as an indemnification to which they would be entitled as of right, but as a crowning act of generosity towards those "unfortunate individuals in whose favour the British Government intercedes, it being understood that the payment of that sum shall completely put an end to any kind of reclamation based on the capture of the vessel."

Since the capture of the Tornado the Spaniards have taken another prize, the Mary Lowell, an American vessel. Mr. Otway, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, on Tuesday last, with reference to this case, stated that the correspondence relating to it being incomplete, he was unable to lay it on the table. We are, therefore, not in a position to express any opinion on the merits of this last seizure; we cannot but think, however, that if there are as good grounds for reclamation as existed in the case of the Tornado, the jealous regard for the honour of their country invariably displayed by American statesmen will not allow a flagrant breach of international comity to remain so long unredressed or so inadequately indemnified.

FREEDOM OF KINGSTON BRIDGE.

LAST Saturday the bridge over the Thames at Kingston was freed from tolls by a ceremony to which the entire population of the town and district around it bore jubilant witness. Indeed, to strangers the rejoicings might have seemed excessive, for the celebration could not have been more heartily engaged in by all sorts and conditions of men if two remote parts of the universe had been suddenly brought together. The Kingston and Hampton Wick people, regarding the bridge as a most obnoxious barrier between the two communities, entered into the business with something more than the semblance of delight. Hence "Free for ever" seemed to be the keynote of the whole proceedings. It was struck early in the morning in the streets by a couple of minstrels, who, in doleful strain, sang their own compositions wet from the St. Giles's press; it appeared on the flags, on the mottoes, and in the centre of cunning devices of evergreens and gauze paper. The shops were closed by general consent; and, although it was market-day, no business was done after noon. In the boldest type and on the silkiest of banners, Surrey and Middlesex, as if they had long been strangers, welcomed each other. Luckily, the promise of the snowy morning was broken by a charming day of sunshine, and an outdoor fête in winter was conducted with a wonderful degree of comfort. Soon after three o'clock a procession started from the railway station, where it had assembled to meet the Lord Mayor and other metropolitan dignitaries. A battalion of Surrey Volunteers (the 2nd), with its band, and the band of the 3rd Surrey Militia, added military honours to the civilian display. The county and borough police kept the road clear, and their chiefs, pending the arrival of the London train, galloped madly about, after the manner of staff officers at a review. The constabularian ardour was slightly checked, however, by an inspector suffering a decided "cropper," which was regarded by the unfeeling bystanders simply as a pre-arranged item in the programme of amusement. The procession was admirably managed; and its route, which was not short, was thronged from roof to road with spectators of all classes, who received it with all possible demonstrations of pleasure. There were mounted police, volunteers (12th Surrey), representatives of the Corporation of London, the Board of Works, the Kingston Corporation, the bridge trustees, the local boards, officers of the militia, churchwardens, magistrates, the county members, sheriffs, and then the Lord Mayor, with an escort of volunteers (9th Surrey), and a loud, pushing rear-guard of men and boys. There were nearly forty carriages. Those of the City Corporation officials were conspicuous by their gorgeous appointments, for the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Under-Sheriffs had sent down their semi-state equipages on the previous day. A handsome arch, designed on the "Tudor castellated" style, spanned the entrance to the bridge, and there were festoons and garlands, banners, and rows of fir-trees, and shrubs everywhere. To the Lord Mayor, as the last in the procession, were delivered the keys of the gates, now unhinged and cast aside, but not "hefted over into the water," as was popularly rumoured afterwards. A salute of twenty-one guns announced the surrender. The toll-collector was the subject of much public commiseration, expressed in divers allegorical forms and ribald jeers. But he performed his abdication like a man, and retired with his rubicund face breaking out into the cheeriest of smiles. In popularity this functionary was a serious rival even to the Lord Mayor; for, instead of being the kind of misanthropic "pike-keeper" described by the elder Weller, he was a facsimile of Weller himself, both in appearance and powers of repartee. The local processionists he saluted facetiously, not to say chaffingly, and wished them a good appetite at their dinner. He himself appeared at the banquet at the Griffin Hotel, and the heartiest laugh of the entertainment was raised by his comment on an accident which happened to the gaslights—"There, you see, a cloud's come over you already." There were several speeches made apropos to the occasion. Some recent differences between the "authorities" concerned in the ceremony placed the speakers over a volcano which was ready to burst at a moment's notice; but praiseworthy discretion on their part saved the company the excitement of an eruption. The Lord Mayor's health was drunk directly after the Royal toasts, and his Lordship, in reply, hoped all the bridges from Staines to London would by-and-by be free. The joint committees of the Corporation and Metropolitan Board of Works were represented by their respective chairmen, Aldermen Sir J. Lawrence, M.P., and Sir John Thwaites. The addresses of these gentlemen, and a speech from Alderman Gould, of Kingston (to whose personal energy the unbroken success of the holiday must be mainly credited), explained the way in which the freedom of the bridge had been accomplished, by the operation of the Act passed in 1867 for the extension of the metropolitan coal and wine duties. One of the guests was Lord St. Leonards, who for many years has been High Steward of Kingston. The venerable Lord expressed his gratification at the opening of the bridge, and created immense enthusiasm by declaring that "dear old Father Thames has shown his delight by being more calm and placid than I have ever seen him before in winter time." The town was illuminated after dusk; and the bridge, lighted up by Messrs. Defries, looked, in the absence of wind, as did the river with the reflections of fireworks upon its surface, like a pretty fairy picture.

Another demonstration, rivalling, if not surpassing, that of Saturday last, took place at Kingston on Monday. Shortly before two o'clock a procession composed of 2000 school children from Kingston, Surbiton, Norbiton, Malden, and Hampton Wick, mounted police, a large number of standard-bearers, the Mayor and Corporation, the bands of the 3rd Surrey Militia and 12th Surrey Rifle Volunteers, temperance societies, Foresters, Odd Fellows, &c., an immense number of the inhabitants, and a troop of bicycle and tricycle riders, started from the Fair field and proceeded round the town to the bridge, on reaching which the discarded toll-gates were seized, placed on a triumphal car, and taken away under a military escort. The children were afterwards regaled with a good tea at the spacious drill-hall. In the evening a public dinner was held at the Sun Hotel, the Mayor of Kingston presiding. The bridge and many of the houses of the town were illuminated; and, as a finale, there was a grand display of fireworks. The afternoon was observed as a general holiday.

MR. BRIGHT.—We are enabled to state that there is no truth whatever in the report which appeared in an evening contemporary to the effect that the President of the Board of Trade was about to resign his office and to be replaced by Mr. Cardwell. There is nothing in the latest accounts of Mr. Bright's progress towards recovery to justify the rumour of any re-arrangement of the Cabinet.—*Daily News*.

THE ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE FOR INFANTS.—A special meeting of the governors of this institution was held, on Monday afternoon, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, to take into consideration the expediency of altering some of the rules of the charity. Mr. H. Bollen occupied the chair, and the following alterations were agreed to:—1. To allow all the infants to continue in the orphanage until they are nine, instead of leaving at eight, years of age. 2. That at each election the two girls polling the highest number of votes should be retained in the orphanage until the age of sixteen, to be trained as nurses or servants, provided the committee approve of their conduct, and that they are in such a state of health as to enable them to be trained. 3. That the general committee be empowered to receive infants, if in good health, for any period not under twelve months, upon the payment of at least 20 gs. for each year during their continuance, or of such a sum beyond that amount as the committee may deem sufficient, their treatment to be in all respects the same as those who may be elected to the benefits of the charity; all payments to be in advance. 4. That no child be admitted who may have resided as a pauper in any parish workhouse or workhouse. Nor shall any infants be placed on the list of candidates for election whose parent or parents may have been in receipt of parish relief, until the special sanction of the committee shall have been obtained, after full inquiry into the case. 5. That when the parent of any infant admitted into the orphanage shall re-marry, the committee shall, in their discretion, have power to require the parent or sureties to remove such child from the institution. 6. That a president be chosen at every annual meeting; and, upon the recommendation of the committee, any governors who may be considered likely to promote the interests of the charity may be then appointed vice-presidents, who shall be ex officio members of the committee. 7. That any individual or public body shall have a right to a presentation in perpetuity upon the payment of £500.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Wednesday was the birthday of the Prince Imperial, who was born on March 16, 1856, and who is, consequently, fourteen years old. The army promotions and appointments in the Legion of Honour, by which the event is annually celebrated, are published in the *Official Journal*. Among the new officers in the Legion of Honour is M. Chassepot, Inspector of Arms, and inventor of the rifle named after him.

It is probable that France will send no special Envoy to the Ecumenical Council, but will be represented there by the Marquis de Banneville, the French Ambassador at Rome. A great deal of gossip, which does not seem to be at all reliable, is circulated in Paris as to dissensions in the Cabinet as to the policy to be pursued in regard to the proceedings of the Ecumenical Council at Rome: but nothing definite is really known on the subject.

The Senate is said to be in a state of revolt in consequence of M. Ollivier's declaration of the intention of Government to strip the reverend seniors of at least three fourths of their monopoly in regard to matters called "constitutional." The Committee on the Senate Consultum, which, by way of a beginning, proposes to restore to the Corps Législatif the right of legislation as to the mode of electing Mayors, has reported against the measure by a large majority. Firmness on the part of the Government will soon bring the senators to reason; and M. Rouher, knowing that the Emperor gives his undivided confidence to the Ollivier Cabinet, ostentatiously proclaims his determination to cease all opposition for the moment. *The Gaulois*, speaking of the senators, says the Constitutional Senate cannot afford to have spokes in the wheel of its car every one of which costs 80,000*fr.* a year.

The Police Court of Paris has sentenced a batch of fifteen young men to periods of imprisonment ranging from thirteen months to fifteen days, for having been concerned in the riotous proceedings of Feb. 8 and 9 last, when an attempt was made to construct a barricade in the Rue St. Maur.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has elected Signor Biancheri (advocate) President by 144 votes, Signor Cairoli obtaining 117.

Signor Sella, the Minister of Finance, in his statement upon the Budget, said that certain reductions in expenditure, chiefly on the army estimates, would be sufficient to cover 110 millions of the deficit. The amount required by the Government until April, 1871, amounted to 200 millions of lire; and, in reference to this sum, the Minister proposed that a convention should be concluded with the Bank for the supply of 122 millions of lire, of which 72 millions will be in notes and the rest in gold. The Minister also proposed the issue of Five per Cent Consolidated Stock to the amount of 80 millions. The Bank will be allowed to increase its issue of notes from 750 to 800 millions. It will receive as guarantees bonds on the Church property. By the sale of these bonds the State debt to the bank would be reduced to a point which would admit of the abolition of the forced currency. The Minister proposed, further, the conversion of Church property in rural parishes, to be applied to augmenting the incomes of priests who received less than 800 lire. Signor Sella concluded by laying before the House a bill for establishing the equilibrium of the Budget in the above manner, and providing for the wants of the Treasury, together with other bills increasing the liberty of banks in general and establishing savings banks of various kinds.

ROME.

Information from Rome, said to be reliable, states that the French Note of Feb. 20 to the Pontifical Government in no way engages France in official steps against the proposition of Infalibility. France requests to be heard through a special envoy on the questions raised by the publication of the twenty-one canons which tend to the establishment of a theocracy. These canons embody as doctrines the principles enunciated by the Syllabus of 1864. The publication of these canons is a new fact whereof the French Government knew nothing when expressing its resolution of non-intervention at the Ecumenical Council in its circular of Sept. 9, and by the declarations of Count Daru in the Senate on this subject. The expectation that the Council would confine itself to the examination of purely religious matters, as expressed by the speech of the Emperor to the Legislative Corps in November last, has been deceived by the publication of the canons, which constitute a rupture with the principles of government and modern society, and was a violation of the law which no Government in Europe could accept. The Austrian Minister in Rome is stated to have received instructions to support the views of France.

SPAIN.

In the Cortes, on Tuesday, Senor Figuerola brought forward a bill granting powers to negotiate the Treasury Bonds remaining in hand from the loan of Oct. 28, 1868, in order to pay off the credits of the municipalities. It is said that the deficits of 1868, 1869, and 1870 will be covered by the produce of the sale of the Treasury Bonds. The Government intends to sell the mines of Rio Furto and Almedein, and also the salt-works of Torrevelja.

PORTUGAL.

The elections in Portugal have been completed, and resulted in a large majority for the Government, and all its members have been re-elected.

GERMANY.

In the North German Parliament, on Tuesday, a resolution was adopted that political offenders shall only be imprisoned in gaols when their acts are traced to dishonourable motives. In other cases they are to be imprisoned in fortresses.

THE UNITED STATES.

In the Senate the foreign relations committee have determined to recommend the rejection of the San Domingo Annexation Treaty. The objections to it are that the money is to be paid; that the annexation of Hayti must follow; that possession of a West India island facilitates smuggling; and that it is impolitic to annex any country occupied by the Latin races. It is not believed that the treaty can secure in the Senate the two-thirds vote necessary for its ratification.

The House of Representatives, by a party vote of 131 to 45, have passed a bill readmitting Texas on the same conditions as Virginia.

PARAGUAY.

Brazilian intelligence from Paraguay states that Lopez was surrounded by the allies towards Miranda, and was endeavouring to enter Bolivia.

CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.—By a recent decision of the authorities of Christ Church, Oxford, the status formerly enjoyed by noblemen in that society has been abolished, and for the future the gold tuft which has distinguished scions of the aristocracy for so many years will not be worn. During the present Term resident noblemen have donned the plain cap and gown of the commoner, the only exception to the rule being his Highness Prince Hassan, who still retains the silk gown and golden tassel formerly worn by Lords at Christ Church.

NEW BISHOPS.—The Rev. Joshua Hughes, Vicar of Llandovery, has accepted the Bishopric of St. Asaph. Mr. Hughes was educated at Queens' College, Cambridge; but is Welsh, and is a practised and effective preacher in his native tongue. He is Proctor for the diocese of St. David's in Convocation, and is considered to be of decided Evangelical sentiments. The Bishopric of Chichester has been filled by the appointment of the Ven. Archdeacon Durnford, Canon of Manchester and Rector of Middleton. Mr. Durnford achieved a distinguished career at Eton and Oxford, where he took a first class in 1826, and subsequently received the Archdeaconry and Canonry from the late Bishop of Manchester, in which diocese he enjoys the highest reputation. He is best known as an active, learned, and able Churchman, and is not connected with party, either in religion or politics. The living vacated by the new Bishop of St. Asaph will fall to the disposal of the Lord Chancellor. With the nominations to the sees of St. Asaph and Chichester, the number of new Bishops appointed by Mr. Gladstone is increased to nine, the previous selections having been made to the dioceses of Winchester, Exeter, Bath and Wells, Salisbury, Oxford, Carlisle, and Manchester.

DEATH OF COUNT MONTALEMBERT.

THERE are but few readers of contemporary history to whom the name of Montalembert is not familiar. He was more or less mixed up with the political, religious, and educational movements of the last forty years as a writer, an orator, and a worker. It is less generally known that he was the son of a Scotch lady—a Miss Forbes—and that he was born in London, in 1810.

Charles Forbes, Comte de Montalembert, whose death took place on Sunday, was descended from an ancient and wealthy family of Poitou. His father was an *émigré* in the army of Condé, and was subsequently Ambassador of Charles X. at the Court of Sweden. Although young Montalembert was a member of an eminently Catholic family and was educated in the rigid doctrines of that creed, he did not escape the taint of liberty and rationalism which had pervaded French society from the epoch of the Encyclopedists and the Revolution. His first appearance in public was in the company of Lamennais and Lacordaire, as a writer for the *Avenir*. The Revolution of 1830 had been accomplished, and these three men—equally enamoured of good, equally impatient of wrong, and equally impetuous in action—thought the time was come when the authority and charity of the Church might be brought in to support the liberty and equality of the Revolution. The spirit of the *Avenir* and of the ideas of its conductors may be recognised by its mottoes—"God and Liberty," "The Pope and the People." The three Catholic Liberals miscalculated the weight of stratified prejudice which they undertook to upheave; and an "Encyclical Letter" from Gregory XVI., dated September, 1832, informed them that "A regeneration of the Church was an absurdity, liberty of conscience a delirium, liberty of the press an evil, and absolute submission to the Prince an obligation of faith." They went to Rome to excuse, to defend, and explain. The result was that Lamennais shook from his feet the dust and "filth" of Rome, and became what is called an "infidel." Lacordaire written on the tomb of St. Peter's, and returned to preach that "human reason was the daughter of Chaos and the Devil, and irreconcilable with faith, which comes from God," which, however, did not prevent him from sitting two benches higher than Lamennais amongst the Mountain party in 1848. Montalembert followed the same course as Lacordaire, and submitted to the order and orthodoxy of the Church. His "Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary," published in 1836, attested at least the temporary sincerity of his submission. The Catholic side of M. de Montalembert's character was strengthened by his marriage, in 1843, with Mlle. de Merode, a member of one of the most devotedly Catholic families of Belgium. In the long and animated discussions which took place on the debatable question of liberty of education between the partisans of the University and the Church, M. de Montalembert was the ablest advocate of the latter in the Chamber of Peers, of which he had become a member on the death of his father. His speeches on the liberty of the Church, on the liberty of education, and on the liberty of the monastic orders, which contains a defence of the Jesuits, are models of Parliamentary oratory. At this period M. de Montalembert was the great Catholic orator and champion, and it was his strong Catholic feeling, as well as his innate love of liberty, that prompted him to support the cause of the Poles, of the Irish, and the Sonderbund, although the Pope had in his own case declared that submission to the civil authority was an obligation of faith. On Feb. 10, 1848, he had a funeral mass celebrated in the Church of Notre Dame for O'Connell, and about the same time, in a speech which he made on "Political Radicalism," he declared that France was within three months of a Republic. In less than a month the Republic was in existence. The cast-steel doctrinairism of M. Guizot suddenly snapped. That "resistance which was the best of progress" on Feb. 22, 1848, became abdication on the 23rd, and accusation on the 24th.

The proclamation of the Republic had a most wonderful effect on M. de Montalembert. He who had been Legitimist and Orleanist and devoted Churchman discovered all at once that he was an ardent Republican, and in a memorable profession of faith he not only declared himself a sincere Democrat, but offered his services to the young Republic. The electors of the Doubs, however, where his family possess large estates, do not seem to have had a very lively faith in his professions, for he was lowest on the list of members returned by that department. He took his seat on the Right or Conservative side of the new Assembly; whilst his friend Lacordaire, in his white Dominican robe, was conspicuous on the Mountain heights, in the midst of the Socialists and Red Republicans. Judged by his votes during the early sittings of the Constituent Assembly, it would be difficult to decide what opinions were held by M. de Montalembert. He opposed the bill which required newspapers to give security; he opposed the continuance of the state of siege whilst the Constitution was under discussion; he opposed the admission of Louis Napoleon, and also the acceptance of the Constitution in its entirety. But before the close of the session he voted for restriction of the press, and maintained generally the doctrine that liberty must be subject to authority. He was, of course, an ardent supporter of the expedition which was sent to Rome, nominally for the protection of the Pope, but really to destroy the Roman Republic. After the election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, M. de Montalembert's aristocratic opinions became more prominent. He was a member of the Commission which proposed the law of May 31, by which universal suffrage was restricted; he voted generally for all the repressive measures proposed; he declared, in a phrase which became famous, that France required "an expedition to Rome at home," and that the conduct of members of the Assembly towards the President, "of whom he was neither the confidant nor the councillor, was an example of the blindest and most unjustifiable ingratitude." The Parliamentary contest between M. de Montalembert and M. Victor Hugo at this period was most exciting. It was almost personal in its bitterness, and became a duel of words.

After the coup-d'état of December, 1851, whilst many of his colleagues were yet in prison, M. de Montalembert was the first man of note who rallied to Louis Napoleon; and in a letter, which he had reason afterwards to repent at leisure, he advised France to save herself from anarchy by voting for the saviour of society. As a reward for his adhesion he was permitted to be re-elected for the Doubs. Although nominally elected by universal suffrage—for Napoleon abrogated the restrictive law of May 31, which was proposed and supported by the Liberals—every member of the Assembly of 1852 was a creature of the Government. There was but one exception, and that exception was Count de Montalembert. What were the circumstances which induced him, who called on France to rally round the Prince President after the coup-d'état, to become the sole opponent of the Government in the Assembly of 1852 it would be difficult to explain apart from the constitution of his mind. Born an aristocrat, he was never a thorough Liberal, although there was a strong leaven of Liberalism in his composition. He thought, perhaps, that Napoleon only wanted power to reconcile what he so much longed for himself—order and liberty; but when he saw the system at nearer view and at work, honest instincts shrank back in disgust. Some expiation was due to France for the advice he gave in 1851. A letter from M. de Montalembert to M. Dupin, which, though not intended for publication, found its way into the papers, was considered so disparaging and insulting that the Assembly authorised his prosecution by the Government. The case produced considerable excitement, and it restored to M. de Montalembert a large amount of popular sympathy and applause. At the election of 1857 M. de Montalembert was again a candidate, but, in spite of his territorial and clerical influence, the power of the Government was too strong, and he was defeated. Here his Parliamentary career closed.

M. de Montalembert succeeded M. Droz in the French Academy. His inaugural speech (1852) was an attack on the principles of the Revolution. He appeared at several Catholic congresses; but the liberal principles which he endeavoured to combine with the teaching of the Church were distasteful to his Ultramontane audience, although they made him popular outside the Church.

He had great admiration for England and English institutions, and published an elaborate description of a debate in the House of Commons. Not long ago, in a letter, he gave the sanction of his approval to Father Hyacinthe, and from his death-bed he wrote a letter expressing his sympathy for Bishop Dupanloup and the other French Prelates who are endeavouring to uphold the independence of the Gallican Church against the perils with which it is threatened by the declaration of Papal infallibility as an article of faith.

It is difficult to form an estimate of the character of such a man as Montalembert. He was, in turns, a Legitimist, an Orleanist, an Oppositionist, a Republican, a Bonapartist, and an anti-Bonapartist. He was Conservative and Radical, Churchman and Liberal, he was the exponent of Catholic opinion, and he was abused by the *Univers*, and all but condemned by the Pope. He seems to belong to that numerous class of persons who oscillate between two principles apparently contradictory, and who have never undertaken the labour, or at least have never succeeded in finding out how they may be reconciled. M. de Montalembert was certainly a Liberal, yet it would be difficult to explain his votes in favour of restriction of the press and his ready acceptance of the Empire. Besides the "Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary," which went through many editions, Count de Montalembert published several other works—amongst which we may notice "The Political Future of England" (1855), "Pius IX. and Lord Palmerston" (1856). He contributed articles to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Encyclopédie Catholique*, and the *Correspondant*. His last and his longest work was "The Monks of the West."

THE CARNIVAL IN ITALY.

ROME.

THE Carnival, all the people in Rome say, is a doomed institution, losing year by year its Roman and Mediaeval character. It is nothing, they say, to what it was when half the people were in character or costume, when the Corso was a string of carriages, and when princes, duchesses, and countesses exchanged raileries and what not. Well, nothing is as it has been in this world. All its glories are fading. We shall never again see the Jews in the Ghetto compelled to provide the prizes to be run for, and themselves also made to strip and run races in the Corso through a gauntlet of horsewhips and heavy missiles. Cling as we may to the recollections of the last century, our own lot is cast in this, and we may congratulate ourselves that we do not live later down in the ebbing current of Time. The lament all last week was that no Romans were there; no nobles, not even the tradespeople. All took so much to heart the political state of Italy. But the weather, also, was bad; and masks, too, had been prohibited. So, except a few hundreds of people in some fanciful costume, and here and there peasantry with their big tambourines, there was only the continual warfare of comfits, which, though as persevering as bombardments, in these days becomes monotonous. But on Saturday Rome was gladdened with the sudden announcement that on the last two days—that is, Monday and Tuesday—masks would be allowed. But it was too late to make parties, it was said, and going about alone in a disguise is an unsocial and rather fatiguing amusement. A man must have great energy and spring to find continuous and varied amusement for a mob in an entirely new character a whole afternoon. The Romans used to go out in groups, and play pranks on other groups, whom they might or might not recognise. Then, again, one heard that the Romans would have nothing to do with the Carnival, whatever might happen; and they certainly were shy of it on this occasion. Perhaps the truth is the English, Americans, French, and other strangers having taken it on themselves, the Romans decline the competition and the free intercourse of the occasion. Tomfoolery with old friends and acquaintances, with a strong bond of traditional sentiment and humour, cannot be diluted and stretched to cosmopolitan dimensions. Well, it is Rome herself that brings the world here, as she has always done, and she must not complain if her Carnival is vulgarised, and even barbarised. Then, if any choose to be fastidious, there are plenty to take their place, for, besides strangers, the population of Rome has nearly doubled during the last half century.

Shrove Tuesday was to be the great day, and it was. From the Obelisk to the Capitol, it was difficult to push your way more than a yard at a time—even if comfits, flour, and exploded bouquets were pouring upon you. The general effect was as if a quarter of the population had tricked themselves out in the contents of old family chests, old-clothes shops, and the old shops in the small streets about Covent-garden and Drury-lane. But an ordinary children's masquerade on Twelfth Day suggests it pretty well. You may throw in a few dozen groups of Ethiopian serenaders (without, however, blackened faces), chimney-sweepers on May Day, Christmas mummers, with, of course, as many clowns, harlequins, and pantalons as you please, and you have a pretty accurate notion of the Carnival as seen at Rome this year.

FLORENCE.

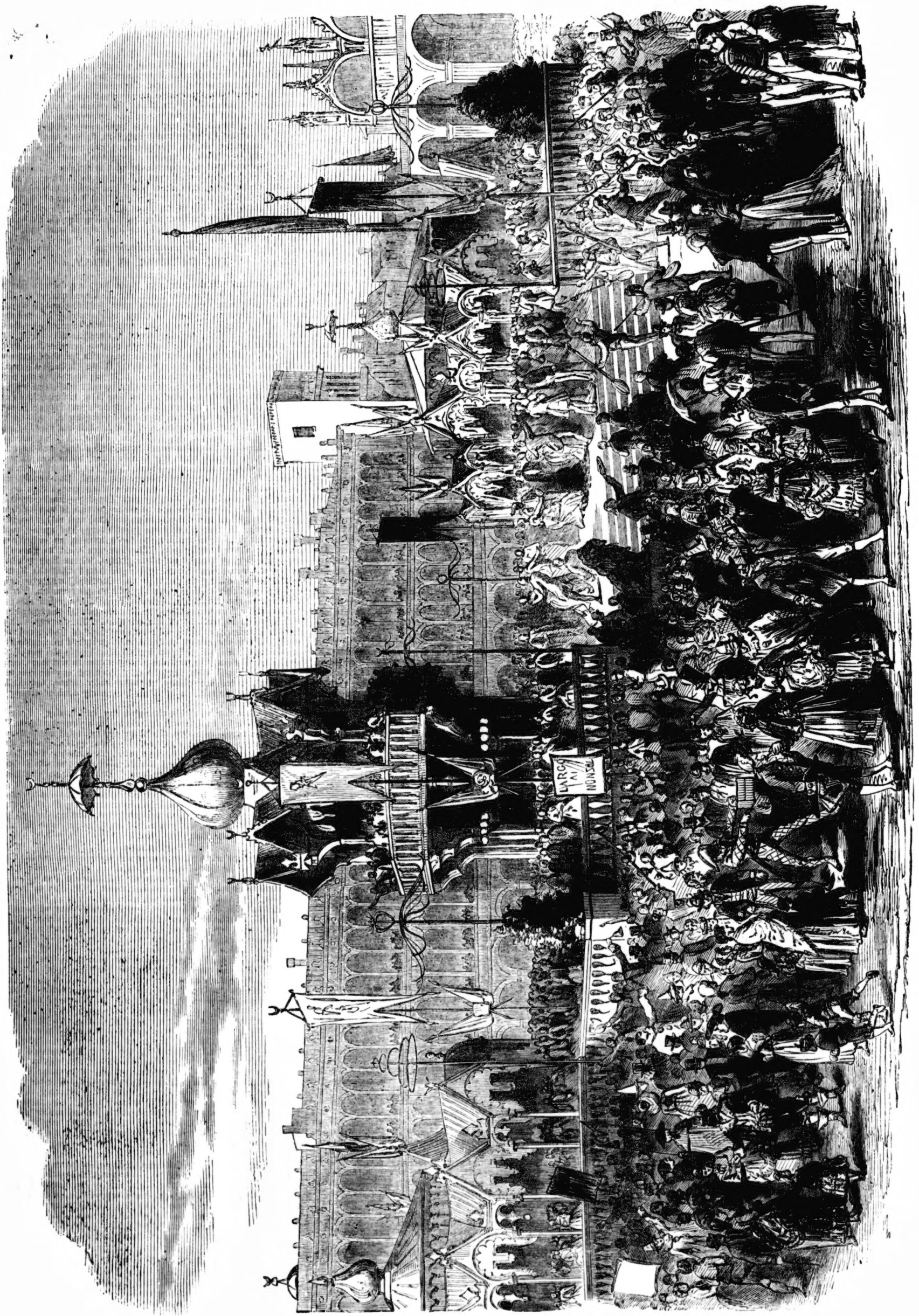
The Florence carnival was overcast at its commencement by a shocking suicide from Giotto's Campanile, and its conclusion has been saddened by a disaster causing the death of one person and the serious injury of nine or ten more. On Shrove Tuesday evening, after the Corso was over, an immense crowd assembled in the Piazza of St. Maria Novella, to witness a display of fireworks, and to attend the obsequies of a stuffed manikin, personifying the carnival, solemnly consumed in the centre of a fabric resplendent with Roman candles, Bengal lights, and Catherine wheels. The huge cars filled with masks, that had formed the chief attraction of the Corso, rolled heavily round the piazza, to the imminent peril of the dense crowd. A poor lad had been crushed to death under the wheels of one of these unwieldy machines earlier in the day, and those who looked down on the scene from above trembled lest the same fate should attend others. All, however, managed to get out of the way, and the pageant was safely leaving the piazza when, as one of the cars, representing a ship with three masts, manned by a crew of masked sailors, was turning the corner into a side street, it lost its equilibrium, and fell over with a tremendous crash. The panic was dreadful, the most exaggerated reports spread. It seemed impossible that the loss of life should not have been very great. The Misericordia Brethren were immediately on the spot, to convey the sufferers to the hospital. One man was so seriously injured that he expired soon after arriving there, and nine or ten were more or less dangerously hurt. Two or three lay for some days in a precarious condition, but seem now to be in a fair way to recovery. The carnival has been singularly joyless this year at Florence, and these catastrophes have thrown a still heavier gloom over it.

VENICE.

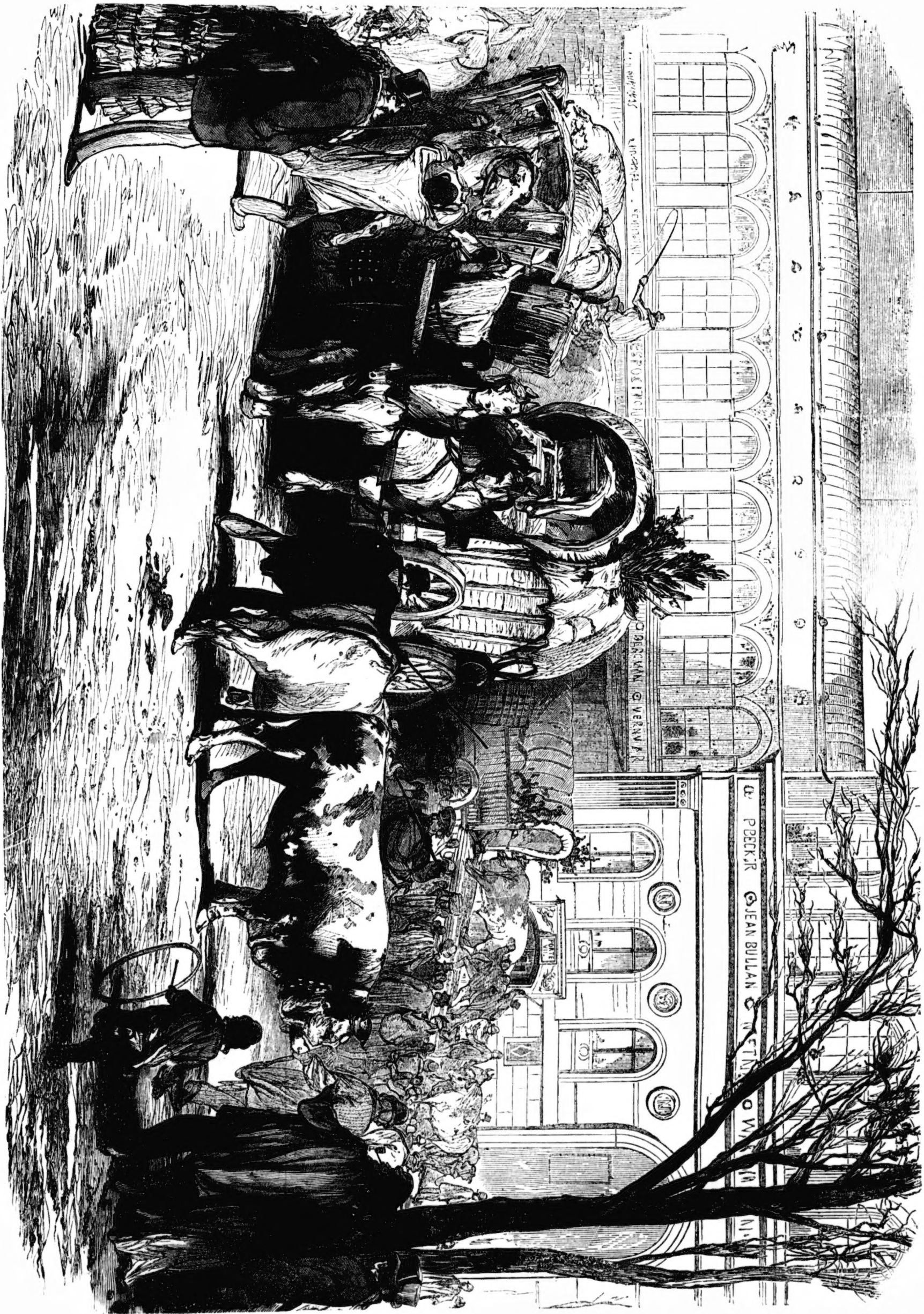
The Carnival at Venice has been described in our columns several times, and it will therefore be unnecessary to say more on this occasion than that all the old familiar features of masks, masquerades, balls, chaff, &c., were reproduced, with here and there a novel device or two. The festival seems to have passed off with more spirit in the city of the lagoons than in either the religious or the political capital of Italy. Our Engraving shows the aspect presented by the Square of St. Mark during the fêtes.

THE BŒUF GRAS IN PARIS.

THE procession of the Boeuf Gras in Paris was this year much the same as on previous occasions. A pleasant, almost warm, day shone forth in honour of the great civic feast. It consisted, as usual, of two cars richly decorated containing the prize oxen, one weighing 1385 kilograms, and the other 1470 kilograms; then followed groups of Olympian denizens (when at home), bands of music, and mounted mousquetaires in the costume of Louis XIII., altogether forming a long troop of horse and foot gaily costumed. This procession traverses the principal streets of Paris during the last two days of Carnival, which festival has disappeared from the streets; the French, however, keep up its love-making, riots, and dancing madness in the same spirit as before.



THE CARNIVAL AT VENICE: SCENE ON THE SQUARE OF ST. MARK.



PROCESSION OF THE "BOEUF GRAS" IN PARIS: DEPARTURE OF THE ANIMALS FROM THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 370.

MR. KAVANAGH.

"A voice and nothing more." One night last week, when we entered the House, this long-forgotten sentence came to our mind, as appropriate to the scene before us. We stood on a spot which commanded the whole House; but, though we heard a strong, sonorous voice, we could see no member on his legs. We, however, knew at once that Mr. Kavanagh was speaking, and we also knew where he was sitting. The scene, to us even, was very odd; while to strangers in the gallery it must have been still more surprising. Most people must by this time know why Mr. Kavanagh keeps his seat when he speaks. There may, though, still be some who have never heard of Mr. Kavanagh. For their benefit, then, we will describe him. Mr. Arthur M'Murrough Kavanagh has no arms from the elbow joints, and no legs from the knees. He is, therefore, contrary to all precedent, allowed when he speaks to keep his seat. Mr. Kavanagh is the son of Mr. Thomas Kavanagh, of Borris, in the county of Carlow, by Lady Harriet Margaret, daughter of the second Earl of Clancarty. The hon. member was born, thus named, in 1831. In 1866 he stood for the county of Wexford, and defeated our clever, loquacious friend, Pope Hennessy, who is now governing the inhabitants of Labuan, by 2641 against 1882 votes. In 1868 he was returned for the county of Carlow, without opposition. Mr. Kavanagh's appearance in the House excited a good deal of curiosity for a time; but he was only a nine-days' wonder. He now comes and goes without observation. "Yes, but how does he come and go?" our readers may ask. He comes and goes, then, in a wheel-chair—not, though, through the lobby, to be stared at by the strangers there, but by a private door behind the Speaker's chair. His servant wheels him into the division-lobby; and, on arriving at the door leading into the House, on the left of the Speaker, he springs upon the back of his servant, who drops his burden upon a seat always, by courtesy, reserved close to the door. Mr. Kavanagh, though thus imperfectly formed, is not so helpless as might be imagined. By a simple piece of mechanism attached to the wheels of his chair, he can propel it at great speed and turn it about with ease. He can also write legibly and swiftly. He performs this feat in a curious manner. He puts into his mouth the top end of his pen, presses it lower down with his stumps, with which he guides it, and makes it fly across the paper with surprising swiftness. One would think that this must be a laborious and unpleasant task; but it seems not to be so; for Mr. Kavanagh has actually written a book, entitled "The Cruise of the Eva." He hunts, too, and goes across the country as well as the best man in the field. We have heard that he shoots; but surely this is a fable. We would not, though, positively say it is; for Mr. Kavanagh is evidently an ingenious man, and can himself suggest mechanical contrivances. Moreover, he is very rich, and can command all the skill in mechanism which money can buy. He speaks in the House uncommonly well. His language is plain, simple, and effective; and his voice is strong, clear, and distinct. Nor is the matter of his speech unworthy of notice. There seemed to us to be in his speech upon the Irish Land Bill a good deal of sound sense and acute criticism. Indeed, Mr. Gladstone alluded to it, and said that he had listened to it with high and peculiar satisfaction; and this testimony is infinitely more valuable than ours.

MR. HORSMAN DULL, AND THE REASON WHY.

The debate on Thursday week was not quite so dull as the preceding discussions; but still it was dull. When we heard that Mr. Horsman would speak, we expected that some life, some excitement would be imported into the debate, and evidently so thought the members. For long before he rose the House was quite full; and, when he lifted himself out of his seat on the floor, we could see at a glance that there was attention and eager expectancy, and glistening hope upon every face, which seemed to say, "Come now, we shall at least have this stifling cloud lifted." But the thing hoped for did not come. We expected it at the end of every sentence; but it never arrived. The speech was not a bad speech. Mr. Horsman never makes bad speeches. There was discernible all his old mechanical skill, his clear language, formed into elaborate and nicely-balanced sentences, delivered with perfect enunciation and emphasised by his usual artistic, if somewhat formal, action. But the speech, nevertheless, was dull. The cloud could not be lifted; nor was there more than once or twice a sparkle of light playing upon it. How was this? It seems but the other day when Mr. Horsman used to flash and sparkle, and evoke frantic cheering and, at times, echoing laughter, from all sides of the House; but now the House is silent, as it used to be when Darby Griffith addressed it in the somnolent dinner-hour. The answer is not far to seek. Mr. Horsman's speech, instead of being accusatory, was throughout laudatory. When he used to lash the House into a storm he was attacking the Government; now he is praising it. All his elaborate sentences were then pointed with a sting; now they are studied laudations. Then they were bitterly sarcastic; now they are eulogistic. Then he defied the gods; but now he is chanting their praises and offering sacrifice and incense. And this is sufficient to cause all the difference. Mr. Horsman is nothing if he is not bitter and sarcastic. But men say that there was another reason why Mr. Horsman was so dull, and why the House so coldly received his oration. The House, it is said, got to feel, as he rolled out his studied panegyric, that this was not altogether an honest eulogy. In 1866 Mr. Horsman made a great mistake. To use a nautical figure, he made a wrong turn of the wheel and got himself stranded high and dry, quite out of the stream. This is irk-ome to him. He longs to get off; and the oration, men say, was an offering of incense to the offended deities to induce them to put out to him a helping hand and set him once more afloat. Naturally, then, if this be so, the House would listen but coldly to this eulogy; and naturally, too, Mr. Horsman, feeling that he was received coldly, and, perhaps, suspecting the cause, would himself feel it impossible to be lively. There was action and reaction: the speaker acted upon the audience—the audience reacted upon the speaker.

LORD ELCHO LIVELY, AND THE REASON WHY.

We have no space to say much more about Thursday's debate; and, if we had space, there is not much to be said. Sir Roundell Palmer, though still unattached, supported the Government by delivering one of his eloquent argumentative speeches. Sir John Gray was on his legs nearly two hours; what he said we know not, for we did not hear a line of his speech, but from certain significant signs that we saw we can say decidedly that it was not an attractive speech. Clearly there was little cohesive force in it, for the outer lobby was, while he was speaking, full of gossiping members, amongst whom we noticed many Irishmen. After him came Mr. Monsell, a still more wearisome speaker. Tiresome and ineffective is the oratory of Mr. Monsell. Meanwhile, time had travelled on. When Mr. Monsell closed, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, with one of his galloping orations, closed the debate. We have not named all the speakers; why should we call the roll of the little unknowns? Friday night's debate was the best of the four. The last night of a prolonged discussion always is, for then the great guns fire. The guns of this night, great and little, were ten in number, all told; but we can notice only one—to wit, Lord Elcho. To him we must give a few words, for this reason: he really, contrary to his usual wont, exploded on this occasion with alarming noise. Lord Elcho usually is the suavest of speakers. His language flows forth generally like a quiet, unruffled stream; and his action is so easy and graceful as to be almost mesmerizing in its effect upon his hearers. But on this Friday night some afflatus, divine or otherwise, must have come upon him, for he was loud of tongue and violent, and sometimes minatory in action. That voice which used to be as soft and musical as Apollo's lute, was so loud that the House seemed to ring with its echoes. That arm which he used to wave so gracefully came down every now and then with a force sufficient

to fell his antagonist, had it struck him, to the ground. Whence this change? Why is the noble Lord, once so quiet, and even gentle, now so violent? It is not natural for him to be thus. No one can look in his face without seeing that this agitation is abnormal. Well, the truth is, we apprehend that the noble Lord has been brooding morbidly over the signs of the times until he has become alarmed. The Reform Bill scared him not a little; that invasion of Hyde Park, which he, if he could have had his way, would have been repelled by an armed force, he has never forgotten. He constantly recurs to it, as hand recurs to irritating wound. The Irish Church Bill was to him a monstrous prodigy; and now the sacred rights of land are to be invaded! This is too bad. It is enough to lash into rage the calmest of temperaments. Lord Elcho was evidently profoundly agitated. He was, as we have said, loud of tone; he was declamatory, threatening, and prophetic. He evoked that old spectre Communism, which the Tories were wont to use with such effect at the time of the French Revolution, and long after; and as he stood, with his head thrown forward, pointing his finger at the Prime Minister, you might, if he had been well got up for the character, have fancied that he was an old Jewish prophet foretelling imminent doom to a rebellious king. And what was the effect of all this? Well, to say the truth, it was but small. Loud Tory cheers ever and anon broke forth; but no other effect was discernible.

MR. AUBERON HERBERT'S DEBUT.

During the debate on the Education Bill, which began on Monday, was continued on Tuesday, and is, whilst we write, still unfinished, three new members appeared on the boards—Mr. H. B. Samuelson, member for Cheltenham, son of Mr. Samuelson, member for Banbury; Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth, member for Hastings, son of Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth; and the Hon. Auberon Herbert, whom lately Nottingham sent to the House. The two first spoke with singular clearness, ease, and good sense, but not with specially-marked effect; but they are both young, and, having conquered the first step, they may become useful, if not brilliant, speakers. Mr. Auberon Herbert's was a more ambitious speech than those of the two members just alluded to, as it naturally would be; for Mr. Herbert is older than Mr. Samuelson and Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth, and has had more practice in speaking. Mr. Richard, the member for Merthyr Tydvil, rose with Mr. Herbert, but the shouts of "New member!" were so loud and persistent that Mr. Richard had, though with evident reluctance, to give way. Mr. Herbert came to the House heralded by a reputation which prepossessed all the Liberals at least in his favour. He is a recent convert to Liberalism. He is the son of the late Earl of Carnarvon, and, of course, was trained in the traditional Conservatism of his family; but not very long ago he revolted, and joined the philosophical party. There is still a philosophical Radical party, though we do not hear much about it now. There are not so many bright particular stars in it as there were in the days of Molesworth and Grote; but it exists, and is stronger in numbers than ever, and, as sure as the future is sure, it will increase in numbers and in power. Moreover, Mr. Herbert, not long ago, threw up his Oxford Fellowship, because he could no longer assent to the Thirty-nine Articles. A brave man and honest is Mr. Herbert. Besides, he came to the House with the reputation of an effective speaker; and so, when he rose, all were anxious to hear him. And, now, how did he succeed? Did he take the House by storm, or was he a failure? Neither. His debut was not brilliant, but it was not a failure. Circumstances were against him. He stood just against the bar, and this is a bad position, especially on a busy night, for then there is almost always at the bar a crowd of members shuffling about and gossiping. Then the hour was late, and as rumour had buzzed it about that Lowe was to rise after Mr. Herbert and hold out the olive branch of peace to the somewhat excited Radicals, all were anxious to hear him. It is our opinion that Mr. Herbert will do better next time. There was good thoughtful stuff in the speech, and, could it have been delivered with more power, it would have been effective.

MR. WINTERBOTHAM.

The speech of the night was Mr. Winterbotham's. We have not this Session heard a speech more effective; and yet, when we came to read Mr. Herbert's and Mr. Winterbotham's speeches next morning in the *Times*, we could discover little superiority in the matter of Mr. Winterbotham's; but then in what beautiful language were the thoughts of the latter gentleman clothed—how musical was his voice, how simple and effective was his manner! We have rarely seen the House charmed as it was by the honourable member for Stroud that night; but much of the force of the charm was in the manner, the voice, the language. In reading the speech, we found that, though it was still a good, sound speech, much of the aroma had escaped.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl GRANVILLE announced that he intended to make a statement, on Monday, with regard to the protection of life and property in Ireland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The speakers on the second reading of the Land Bill during the early part of the evening Mr. W. H. Gregory, who was followed by Lord Elcho, Sir Colman O'Loughlin, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Cogan, and Mr. McCarthy Downing.

Mr. DISRAELI, who rose a little before ten o'clock, was evidently suffering from his recent illness; but as he proceeded with his speech the indications of weakness grew fewer and fainter, and some of his points—particularly a remark upon Mr. Horsman as "a very superior person," put the House into excellent humour. The right hon. gentleman the member for Liskeard did not (Mr. Disraeli observed) introduce a bill upon any subject whatever, in connection with Ireland. Mr. Disraeli maintained that the Conservative party had made earnest efforts to grapple with the question. The Government of 1852 had laid upon the table of the House four bills, which adopted every recommendation of the Devon Commission; and if those bills had been adopted Parliament would not then be discussing the bill brought in by Mr. Gladstone. Between 1852 and 1860 every provision in those four bills had, with one fatal exception, received the sanction of Parliament; but that sanction had been refused to the vital principle of the bill—viz., payment of compensation for improvements, current and retrospective. To the principles of the bill introduced by his Government in 1852, and passed in a mutilated form in 1860, the right hon. gentleman still adhered; but he did not approve of the provision in the present bill which would assume that all improvements had been made by the tenant. The wisest course was to fix the *onus probandi* on neither party. Gentlemen on this side of the House, in assenting to the second reading of the bill, admitted the principle that the law of land relating to Ireland needed amendment. There were several points in the bill upon which he had grave doubts, which he should ask the Government to reconsider, and upon which, if they declined to do so, he should appeal to the wisdom and patriotism of the Committee. The first objection was against the Ulster custom itself. There were a variety of customs in Ulster, but there was no such thing as the custom of Ulster. What the Government were asking Parliament to do was to legalise the private arrangements of every estate in the north of Ireland. It was always an unwise thing to crystallise in a law what might have worked well as a custom; but if this custom of Ulster was to be legalised, let them at least reject the second clause of the bill and make one law for the whole country. After various other criticisms, Mr. Disraeli characterised the tribunals created by the bill as the most clumsy and the most heterogeneous in their composition that had ever been brought under the consideration of Parliament, and he denounced the interference with freedom of contract between landlord and tenant as unjustifiable by facts and unwarrantable by law.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in his reply, expressed his satisfaction that the Government bill had so well borne the ordeal of four nights' close debate. The principle of the bill had not been in any degree shaken, but he felt bound to admit that there were several points in which necessity for alteration had been shown. The clause which related to the agricultural labourer, and the provision relating to the payment of county cess where the value of the premises did not exceed £4, would require modification. A more complete separation must be established in clause No. 3 between damages for eviction and payment for improvements, and the experimental character of the system of loans of public money for the purchase of holdings

would need to be more distinctly marked. The law of distress might also be reconsidered in connection with the working of the bill; but he could hold out no hope of alteration in the clause which dealt with the custom of Ulster. The right hon. gentleman reviewed and answered in detail the objections which had been raised by the various speakers during the debate, and concluded by making an eloquent appeal to the movers of the amendment not to take upon themselves the responsibility of rejecting a measure which secured for the occupiers of the soil in Ireland more than their brethren in England or Scotland ever dreamed of attaining.

After a few remarks from Sir F. O'BRIEN, the House divided. The numbers were—

For the second reading	442
Against	11
Majority	431

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl GRANVILLE made a brief statement of the measure which the Government are about to bring in for the better security of order in Ireland that was almost identical with that of Mr. Gladstone in the other House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE MARY LOWELL.

Mr. OTWAY informed Mr. Bentinck that a careful inquiry into the circumstances attending the seizure of the American brig Mary Lowell, in March, 1869, by a Spanish ship-of-war, had shown that it took place, not within British waters, but upon the high seas.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. GLADSTONE, according to promise, stated the intentions of the Government with reference to the adoption of additional and improved means for the preservation of the peace in Ireland. By this time the House had become exceedingly full, and many members who could not find seats upon the floor had to take refuge in the galleries. The statement of Mr. Gladstone, which was listened to with profound attention, amounted to this—That on Thursday evening Mr. C. Fortescue, the Irish Secretary, will ask leave to introduce a bill for the purpose of improving the securities for the maintenance of life and property in Ireland. This measure will consist of enactments amending the Peace Preservation Act of 1856, and reviving certain provisions which were contained in similar prior Acts, especially the Acts of 1847 and 1853. It will not place in the hands of the Executive Government any power to suspend personal liberty, nor will it revive those provisions of the last-named Act which related to the trial of offences by courts-martial, but it will provide a means of summary trial without a jury of offences created under this bill. The principal provisions will relate to the possession of arms and gunpowder, the establishment of control over persons moving about by night, the granting of compensation to individuals who have been subjected to outrage, or to their relatives; and the increase of the powers at present afforded by law for obtaining evidence. These enactments will subsist for only a limited time, and will affect only proclaimed districts; but it will also be proposed to give to the Government more effectual powers for the repression of offences committed against public order by the press.

ARMY REFORM.

Mr. CARDWELL briefly stated that, in consequence of the agitation which has arisen about over-regulation prices, he intends to withdraw his proposal to abolish the ranks of Cornet and Ensign, and to refer the whole question of these prices to a Royal Commission.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN COOTE.

Viscount CRICHTON brought before the House the case of Captain Coote. This gentleman, a Protestant, was dismissed from the shrievalty of the county of Monaghan, because he refused to dismiss his sub-sheriff, who had been guilty of improperly constructing a jury panel; and in appointing his successor the Lord Lieutenant passed over the names of two gentlemen returned by the Judges, both Protestants, and appointed Mr. Langdale, a Roman Catholic, who was not resident in the county, and only held property in it in right of his wife. This course Lord Crichton and Colonel Leslie asked the House to condemn as "unconstitutional, and calculated to impede the due performance of public duty."

Mr. C. FORTESCUE defended the right of the Lord Lieutenant to select for the office a person not recommended by the Judges, and explained the circumstances under which it had been thought right to appoint Mr. Langdale to the shrievalty.

After some discussion a division was taken, and the conduct of the Government was approved by a majority of 80—193 to 113.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER having moved the second reading of the Education Bill.

Mr. DIXON rose to propose his amendment declaring that no measure for the elementary education of the people will afford a satisfactory or permanent settlement which leaves the question of religious instruction in schools supported by public funds and rates to be determined by local authorities. The objections of the hon. member for Birmingham were principally directed against the seventh clause of the bill, which, he asserted, would, in towns, lead to acrimonious sectarian contests for seats in the town council and on the school board; and would, in country districts, force upon the people the religious teaching favoured by the most influential residents—generally the parson and the squire. It would strengthen denominationalism in England, sap the national system of education in Ireland, and destroy religious equality in both countries. He asked that the obnoxious clause should be so altered as to take the question of religious instruction out of the hands of the school boards, and provide that in all rate-aided schools the religious teaching should be unsectarian, and that in other schools it should be given separately from the secular instruction, and at such a time that absence from it might subject no child to any disadvantage.

Mr. LILLEGWORTH, the member for Knaresborough, seconded the amendment in a maiden speech, which was delivered with perfect confidence and remarkable fluency.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER objected that the House ought not to be called upon to vote for an abstract resolution, which might obtain the support of many persons who entertained very different views; and asked that it should be allowed to go into Committee, where all the points connected with this question might be fairly and frankly considered. It was, he urged, difficult, indeed almost impossible, to define unsectarian education by the words of an Act of Parliament; but he did not believe that it would be so difficult to obtain it in practice. Referring to a remark of Mr. Dixon that he did not now ask that the schools should be secular, but only that they should be unsectarian, the right hon. gentleman fully recognised the value of unsectarian education; but, amid cheers from both sides of the House, denounced with much animation, both of language and of gesture, the impolicy and impossibility of founding a system of national education in England upon an exclusively secular basis, taboing religion and excluding the Bible from the schools. At some length he explained the principles upon which the bill had been founded, with reference both to the religious question and to other parts of the subject; and defended it against the complaints which had been urged against it from various quarters.

At the close of Mr. Forster's speech the debate was adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

Earl GRANVILLE, replying to an inquiry of the Marquis of Clanricarde, stated that on Saturday a telegram reached Dublin from the resident magistrate at Tuam, to the effect that a large mob assembled there was levying money from the farmers, burning ricks, and committing other outrages. A detachment of cavalry was at once sent to the neighbourhood, but subsequently it was ascertained that the accounts were much exaggerated. Galway and Mayo also were both in a disturbed state, and during the last few days bands of men had been roving about, attacking houses, and swearing the farmers to give up their grass lands, and there seemed to have been one or two cases of incendiarism. Since then, according to a telegram received from the officer in command of the troops, there had been no further outrages, and on Monday quiet was restored.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THAMES NAVIGATION BILL.

The Thames Navigation Bill was read the second time; and, at the instance of Mr. Leffevre, ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

THE BUDGET AND EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in answer to Mr. Hermon, that he intended to produce his financial Budget on Monday, April 11; whereupon Colonel W. Patten asked whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that April 11 would fall in the middle of the Easter holidays; to which Mr. Lowe answered that he feared the House would be unable to afford many holidays this year. Mr. Newdegate inquired when the House would assemble after the Easter recess; but Mr. Gladstone could not say with positiveness then, and would like to know what were the views of members as to repeating the arrangement of last year, which reduced the Easter and lengthened the Whitsun holidays. The right hon. gentleman added, in reply to Mr. Cave, that Government would shortly announce when the House was to separate for Easter.

NEW BILLS.

Leave was given to Mr. A. JOHNSTON to introduce a bill providing for the better arrangement of parishes within the ancient walls of the City of London, and for the better management of the parochial charities and trust funds; and Mr. TAYLOR received permission to bring in a bill to abolish the game laws.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. WINTERBOTHAM in a speech in support of the amendment of Mr. Dixon. The hon. member undertook

to explain the attitude assumed by the Church towards Dissent, and by Dissent towards the Church. The former he illustrated by a quotation from a charge delivered by the present Bishop of Winchester, whom he described as "at least, in his own opinion, a model prelate and model Churchman," and who mentioned as the chief obstacles to the moral progress of the people, "beggars, dissent, and overcrowded cottages." It was not in human nature, dissent, and overcrowded cottages, which was a sample; and Mr. Winterbottom described the attitude of the Dissenters as one to which tolerance and interference were alike intolerable. He entreated the House not to aggravate these feelings of discord, if not of hostility, by the adoption of a system of denominational education which would create an Established Church in every school; and laid great stress upon the contention that it would be irreconcilable with the maintenance of the system of national education in Ireland, and would throw the instruction of the people of that country into the hands of the Ultramontane priesthood.

Lord R. MONTAGU expressed a hearty approval of the bill, although he should like to see it altered in some of its details, with a view, not to its defeat, but to its improvement. He regarded it as a tribute to the denominational system, and as supplementing rather than overturning the system now in operation.

Mr. SAMUELSON followed in a speech which, while opposed to the amendment, gave a half-hearted approval to the bill.

Mr. CORHANCE, being of opinion that the question had been much too long delayed, thanked the Government for having brought forward a measure which was calculated, with certain emendations, to supply a great and universally acknowledged want.

Mr. SHUTTLEWORTH made an able maiden speech in support of the second reading.

Mr. B. HOPE said the bill of the Government was an honest attempt to settle the question; and, so thinking, he hoped the amendment—dictated as it was by a disinterested and dishonest faction—would, in the interest of truth and justice, be signally defeated.

Mr. MALL spoke in favour of the amendment; and as followed by Sir R. Palmer, Mr. Auberon Herbert, and Mr. Lowe. The debate was then adjourned till Friday.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16. HOUSE OF COMMONS. THE BALLOT.

Mr. LEATHAM moved the second reading of his ballot bill in a speech which was well imbued with history, characterised by his usual incisiveness and humorous illustration, while the heart of the matter was minutely dissected. He affirmed that the most recent experiments in dealing with electoral corruption under the auspices of the Judges had proved to be a solemn farce.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON complained that Mr. Leatham had placed both the Government and the House in a false position by forcing the Committee to precipitate its report on Tuesday, and now, by pressing forward his bill before that report was in the hands of members. Calling to mind the circumstances under which this Committee was appointed, he assured the House that the Government, which was responsible for it, would take the earliest opportunity of considering the report. Personally, he concurred entirely in that paragraph which recommended the ballot; but he had not yet had an opportunity of consulting with his colleagues on it. Under the circumstances the Government, he stated, would not oppose the second reading of this bill; but it was on the understanding that the next stage should be postponed until they had had the opportunity of considering the report, and, if necessary, of preparing a bill of their own.

Mr. HARDY agreed in the arrangement, and suggested that the discussion should be reserved until going into Committee, in the event of the Government not taking the matter up, and with the understanding that the Opposition were not in any way committed to the principle of the bill.

Mr. LIDDELL argued generally against secret voting, which he condemned as cowardly; and

Mr. B. OSBORNE, in an amusing speech, recounted to the House how the necessity of the ballot had been forced upon him by his personal experiences in electioneering. He had left Nottingham because he found it a little too lively; but he had no reason to congratulate himself on his change, for in Ireland an elector could only give his vote at the risk of life and limb. How could a man aspire to the position of a free and independent elector when he went to the poll at the peril of coming home on a shunter? The ballot alone could supersede the revolver in Ireland, where the issue was, in fact, "vote by bullet or vote by ballot."

Mr. NEWDEGATE taxed Mr. Leatham with taking an unfair advantage of the House in hurrying his bill on before the report of the Committee was before the House, and moved the adjournment of the debate.

A good deal of wrangling discussion followed; but on a division the motion for adjournment was defeated by 226 to 116. A second motion for adjournment was made, which was defeated by 220 to 110; but a third motion was accepted by Mr. Leatham, and the debate was adjourned until May 3.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17. HOUSE OF LORDS.

The report of amendments on the Naturalisation Bill and the Churchwardens Eligibility Bill were brought up and agreed to.

The East India (Laws and Regulation) Bill passed through Committee.

The Marquis of LANDSDOWNE moved the second reading of the Income Tax Assessment and Inland Revenue Law Amendment Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. CITY OF BOSTON STEAMSHIP.

Mr. SHAW-LEFEBVRE, in reply to Sir J. Pakington, said he had received no confirmation of the statement that the City of Boston was overladen when she left Halifax, but he had received a letter from Mr. Inman giving an emphatic denial to the assertion.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to Mr. G. H. Moore, said it would be both politic and just to allow a full and impartial inquiry into the treatment of political prisoners, and the Government would offer no opposition to such a proposal. With regard to the question of granting a general amnesty, he was sorry to have to give a reply repugnant to his feelings; but his duty compelled him to do so. The present state of Ireland, and the painful necessity now existing to legislate further for the security of life and property in that country, compelled him to say that he could not hold out the slightest hope of remitting the punishment of these men until a better and more peaceable state of things was brought about.

PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE rose, at twenty-eight minutes past five o'clock, to ask for leave to bring in a bill for more effectually preserving the security of life and property in Ireland. He said the imperative necessity of the measure must be felt by all, and it could be felt by none more than by himself. The circumstances under which he proposed this measure arose out of the condition of Ireland with respect to crime, which was principally agrarian. During the last year there had been an outbreak of that crime in Ireland which was far beyond anything that had occurred in recent years. After giving an analysis of the classification of crimes which showed that the vast majority of agrarian crimes consisted of threatening letters, he passed to a comparison of the present amount of crime with what had prevailed in other years, when a prodigious and an awful amount of crime had been committed. It was some consolation to him that he had not such an awful catalogue of crime as was described to the House by Sir G. Grey in 1847, when he introduced a bill for the repression of crime. The crime with which he (Mr. Fortescue) had specially to deal was agrarian crime. He might be asked why the Government proposed special legislation beyond what was done in 1847? That question was not difficult to answer. They who lived in the disturbed districts would answer it in a very summary manner; for they had called on the Government to put an end to the present condition of things. Since 1847 our standard had risen, and we could not submit to an amount of crime which was endured in 1847, and the Act of that year was not effectual in checking crime for two or three years afterwards. Putting aside comparisons, the Government felt that it was their imperative duty, after having done all they could with the means at their command, to check and repress crime, as they had done not without a certain amount of success, to ask Parliament for further powers. It was chiefly to cases of intimidation and terrorism that the provisions of the bill would be applicable, and to the difficulty of obtaining identification and conviction in such cases. Having read particulars of numerous cases of murderous outrage and intimidation, the right hon. gentleman went on to say that the House could have no adequate idea of the difficulties with which the Government and the police had been beset. The previous measures of repression had for a season a beneficial effect; but, as crime and outrage in several districts had become exceedingly prevalent, it was necessary that the Government should come to Parliament for further powers. Referring to the spread of Fenianism among the middle and lower classes, he remarked that people were more and more reluctant to give assistance to the authorities either to detect or repress offences. The police were found not to be sufficiently well organised for this duty, and consequently Government had aided a detective department, which would, if needful, be greatly enlarged. He did not undervalue the exertions of the Irish police, for he had evidence to satisfy him that they had been the means of preserving both life and property to no inconsiderable extent. He could not overlook the fact that in numerous cases of outrage by assembled mobs, especially in Mayo, the parties outraged had declined to come forward to prosecute, although they must have been able to identify some of the parties, such as the system of terror prevailing in that district. These outrages had been going on upwards of a year, and the time had fully arrived for dealing with them. Fenianism had an internal and external organisation, and it would be a mistake to suppose that it had not had a direct effect on the amount of crime and outrage which had occurred in Ireland. Law was almost overpowered by the organisation he had referred to; and the bill he was about to introduce would, it was hoped, have the effect of reaching Fenian machinations wherever they were to be found.

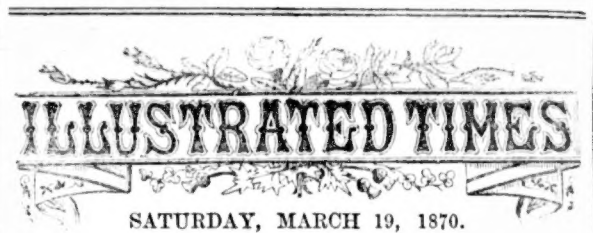
The bill would deal with the possession of arms, especially of the revolver. The possession of a revolver must be under a special license; and the possession of arms without a license would subject the offender to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour. Another power in the bill was to be given to the constabulary to search for arms, especially unlicensed arms. Powers would be given to magistrates to search for arms under a warrant that was to be in force for three months. New powers would also be given with reference to the sending of threatening letters. The difficulty of detecting these crimes was enormous; and it was proposed to give power to search for documents, in order to discover, if possible, the sender of a threatening letter. The next persons licensed to carry arms. With respect to evidence, enlarged Magistrates would have power either to refuse or accept bail, according to his discretion. There were other provisions which it was not intended to apply to all proclaimed districts, but only to those districts specially proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant. In the case of midnight or armed meetings, power would be given to magistrates to imprison all parties who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves in connection with those meetings. Another power to be given to magistrates was that of calling before them strangers to give an account of themselves, or, failing to do so satisfactorily, to require them to find bail. It was also proposed to give summary powers to magistrates to deal with what might be termed police cases. The magistrate might deal with such cases summarily, by an imprisonment of not more than six months, or send them for trial. Another point was that in specially proclaimed districts the Crown should have the power of changing the venue for the purpose of trying a crime with more impartiality, and free from undue influence. At present there was no restriction on the sale of gunpowder and arms. It was proposed to grant a license to sell arms and gunpowder, and that returns should be made of those to whom sales were effected. It was also proposed to give grand juries the power of granting compensation in cases of serious injury or murder. The compensation to the individual or the family was to be levied on a stated area. The next provision was a most important one. It referred to the mode in which Government proposed, in future, to deal with newspapers in Ireland. No one could affect to doubt the effect of a certain weekly publication on the mind of certain classes of the Irish people. These publications derived all law, set up doctrines of their own, and inflamed the passions of the populace to a dangerous extent. These publications covertly or openly incited outrages against the law, and civil war. It might be asked, Why not prosecute these papers? But the mode of prosecution was dilatory, expensive, and unsatisfactory. Indeed, where prosecutions had been instituted, and editors imprisoned and prematurely released, the papers, instead of abating their virulence, had increased it. The object of Government was not so much to punish individuals as to stop the publications. It was proposed to proceed against the publications, and not against the editors. Government proposed to stop any newspaper that incited treason or defiance of law and government. It was proposed that the Lord Lieutenant should have power, by his warrant, to seize the plant of that office in which the paper was printed, and also all copies of the paper wherever printed. To prevent any excess of power it was proposed to give a party who might consider himself aggrieved the right of action against the authority seizing his paper; and, if the jury should find that the newspaper did not contain treasonable matter, they should inflict a fine on the Crown commensurate to the wrong. These precautions, he apprehended, would be sufficient to prevent any extraordinary or improper exercise of the new powers proposed to be conferred on the Lord Lieutenant. These, then, were the general statement of the provisions of a measure which they asked the House to sanction, believing that, if passed, not only the disturbed districts would be tranquillised, but the disloyal organs of the Irish press would be demoralised and the loyal organs encouraged and supported. Government had refrained from asking for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, hoping that the measure they had submitted to the House would render such an extreme step unnecessary. Regretting the necessity that existed for such a measure for the temporary repression of crime, he would remind the House that Government had introduced other measures which it was hoped would ultimately produce tranquillity and prosperity in Ireland.

Sir F. HEYGADE considered that life and property must be made secure in Ireland.

Mr. BRADY believed the Government intended to do good for Ireland, but he feared they had not taken the right course to effect their object. After some further discussion the motion was agreed to.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The House went into Committee of Supply on the Naval Estimates, when several votes were agreed to.



SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870.

A CASE FOR AUTHORITATIVE INTERFERENCE.

JUST indignation has been excited by one of the feats of a female gymnast who traverses a wire at a great height—first by herself, in a variety of foolhardy ways; and at last with a child attached to her. Unless we are much mistaken, this particular "feat," in which the life or limb of an irresponsible creature is risked, can be authoritatively forbidden; and, indeed, while writing these lines, we observe that the Home Secretary has interfered, upon information received from the Commissioner of Police. At all events, if it were not in the power of anyone to stop all such performances, it clearly ought to be; and we do trust that our contemporaries will not drop the subject until the desired result is reached, and children protected. They are too young to know what risk they run or to refuse to take their share of the performance, and they are proper objects of legal interference. The case of this woman does not stand alone. There are plenty of male gymnasts who shamefully hazard the lives of children in trapèze and other tricks; and, difficult as it must be to draw the line between danger and no-danger, there is clearly a case for the entrance of the law into such affairs.

What is to be done with the grown-up and responsible persons who incur these risks, and with the people who go to witness their tricks, is another matter. A man or a woman might reasonably say to the law, if it sought to restrict freedom of action in gymnastic feats, "What is this to you? We all run some risk of our lives; and why may I not risk mine in my own way, just as freely as a miner, a needle-grinder, a fork-polisher, a card-glazer, a soldier, a sailor, a policeman, or a jockey?" And the answer is not quite obvious. It is one of the most inscrutable and depressing facts of civilisation that, carry it as high as you will—so says history, thus far—there will always be an immense proportion of men and women who will enjoy better than any other sight whatever a spectacle in which there are elements of danger to some other creature; if a fellow-creature, so much the better, and if a woman, better still. We all know how eagerly a crowd scents an accident, and hunts up a sudden hospital case in search of "full particulars." They go just as a Roman mob went to see a gladiator die, as a Spanish mob rushes to a bull-fight, or as people haunt Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, and gladly pay extra for the Chamber of Horrors. Only in

cases of real accident attended with publicity they get their horrors for nothing. It is a curious fact that cultivated persons have occasionally exhibited morbid tastes of this kind; but still it cannot be denied that the tendency of culture is to diminish the appetite for horrors, partly by increasing the sensitiveness of the human being to the sufferings of others, and partly by supplying fresh and very different kinds of occupation for the mind. Culture, however, to effect results of this kind, must go very far. Is the taste for "sensation" spectacles one whit weaker in America, where a certain measure of education is almost universal, than in England? Is it not rather stronger? Nay, we need not cross the Atlantic, for the bulk of the spectators at the amphitheatre where this woman incurred this peril for herself and the child is frequented chiefly by the "respectable" classes. It is difficult to know what to say in the presence of such facts. They are very dreary and dispiriting proofs that there is a good deal of the brute in man, and we can only look the truth in the face and work on and hope for the best.

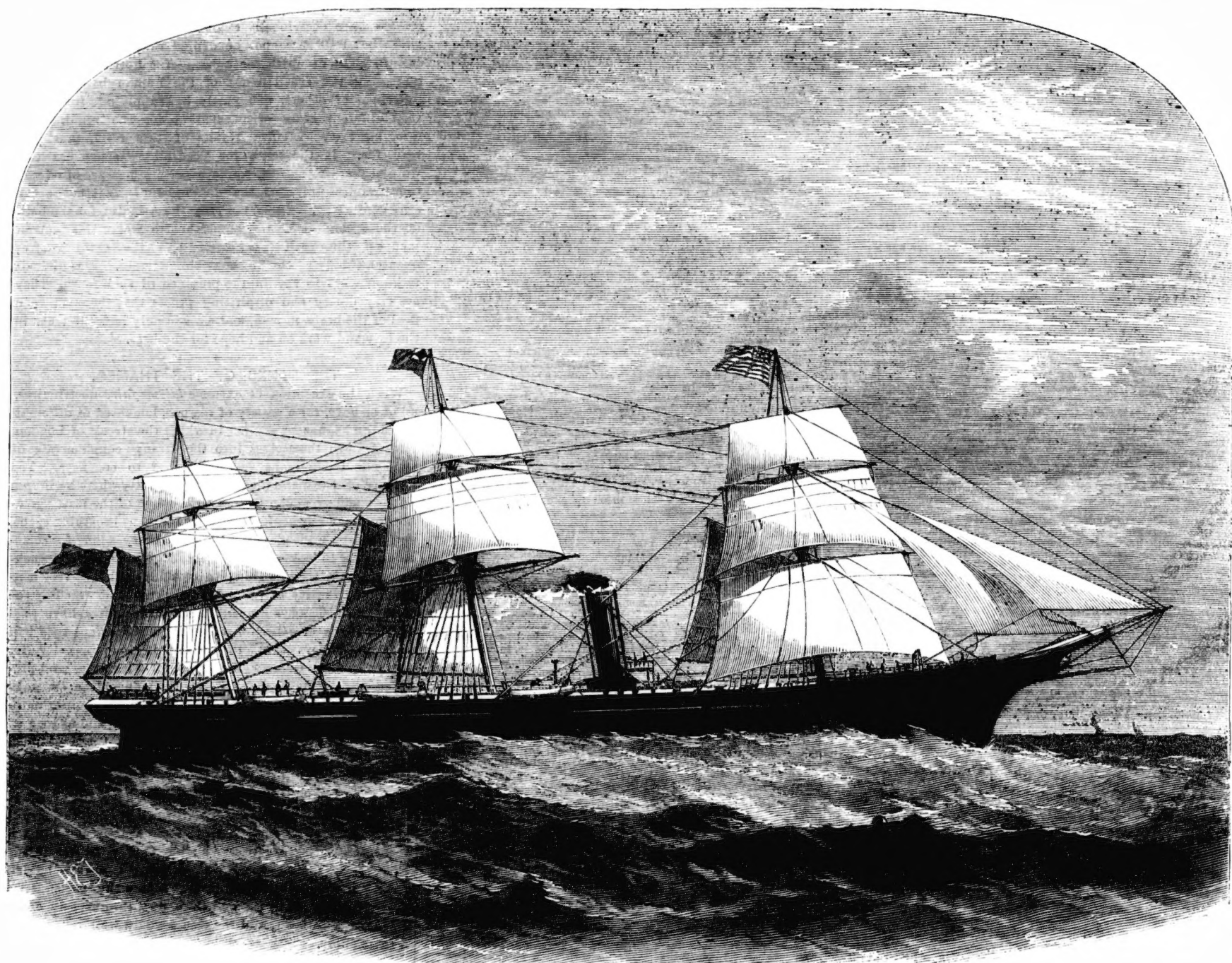
THE BANKS OF THE THAMES.

WITH the exception of extreme *laissez-faire* doctrinaires, all of us have, for a variety of reasons, lamented at different times the haphazard manner in which the streets of London have formed themselves into the strange conglomerate of smoky and dangerous spaces familiar to cockneys. The absence of fresh and pleasant open spaces, where a glimpse of trees and grass can be obtained, is one of the least agreeable results of our neglect. Our lungs want breathing space, the children want playgrounds, and our eyes long for something nicer to look at than bricks, flagstones, and chimneys. What, then, is going to be done with the very considerable quantity of ground reclaimed or uncovered by the works of the Thames Embankment? Londoners have paid in the shape of rates for this land, and we hope they will take good care that they have it in perpetuity for their own use. Green spaces, planted with trees and provided with seats, running along the side of the embankment—what could be prettier or, in the same line, more useful? We must insist upon having them; and as soon as ever the grass is well-grown we must see that it is left open for the trampling of young feet. It is one of the least charming points in the management of some of the green inclosed spaces in London that the grass is railed off, and the people who frequent them warned to keep on the gravel. It is true that grass soon gets to look shabby and adust if it is left inclosed in a town; but this is the less of two evils, and at least some portion should always be left free. The first point, however, is to secure the space. Great agitations have been got up before now for purposes of far less human interest, and the result would well repay us for a little effort.

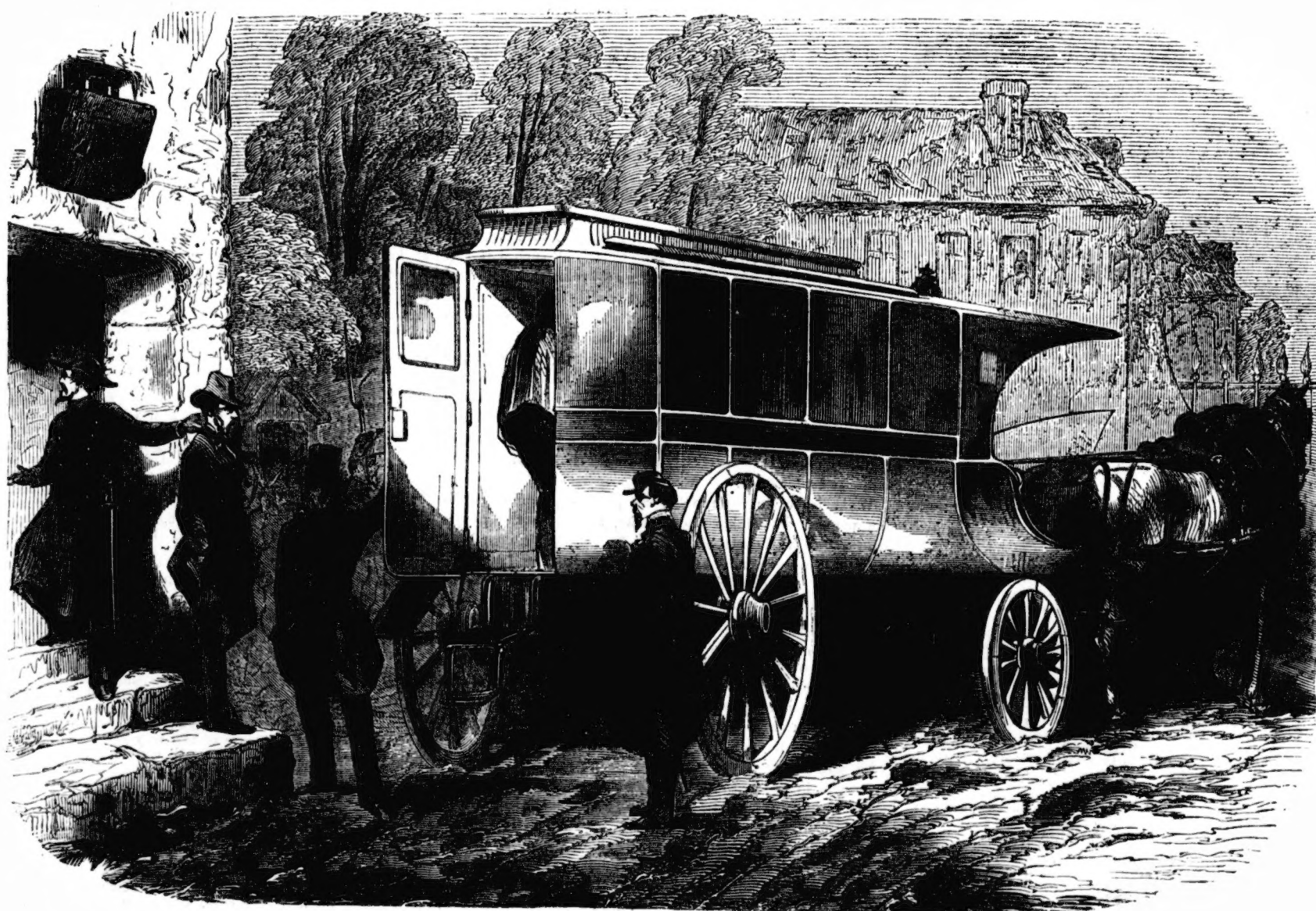
THE CITY OF BOSTON STEAMSHIP.

THE captain of a sailing-vessel which has arrived in the Mersey from America reports having seen, on the 3rd inst., a large three-masted steamer, with a good deal of canvas set, but not making much way; and he thinks she was disabled owing to the breakdown of her machinery. This vessel, it is supposed, may have been the City of Boston. The captain of the Britannia, which arrived in the Clyde on Sunday night, also saw a large steamer, which he thinks was the missing ship. This was on the 9th inst., in lat. 54 18 N., long. 22 52 W. It was widely reported in London, on Wednesday, that the City of Boston had safely arrived in Queenstown. Information to this effect was also received in Glasgow and in Dublin, and much excitement was caused by the announcement. Even the hour at which the steamer was said to have reached Queenstown—viz., 12.55 p.m.—was mentioned in one of the telegrams. The news was not, however, authentic, and was contradicted at Lloyd's. It is said to have originated on the Stock Exchange. Hopes of the safety of the ship are still entertained; but up to Thursday night no tidings of her had been received.

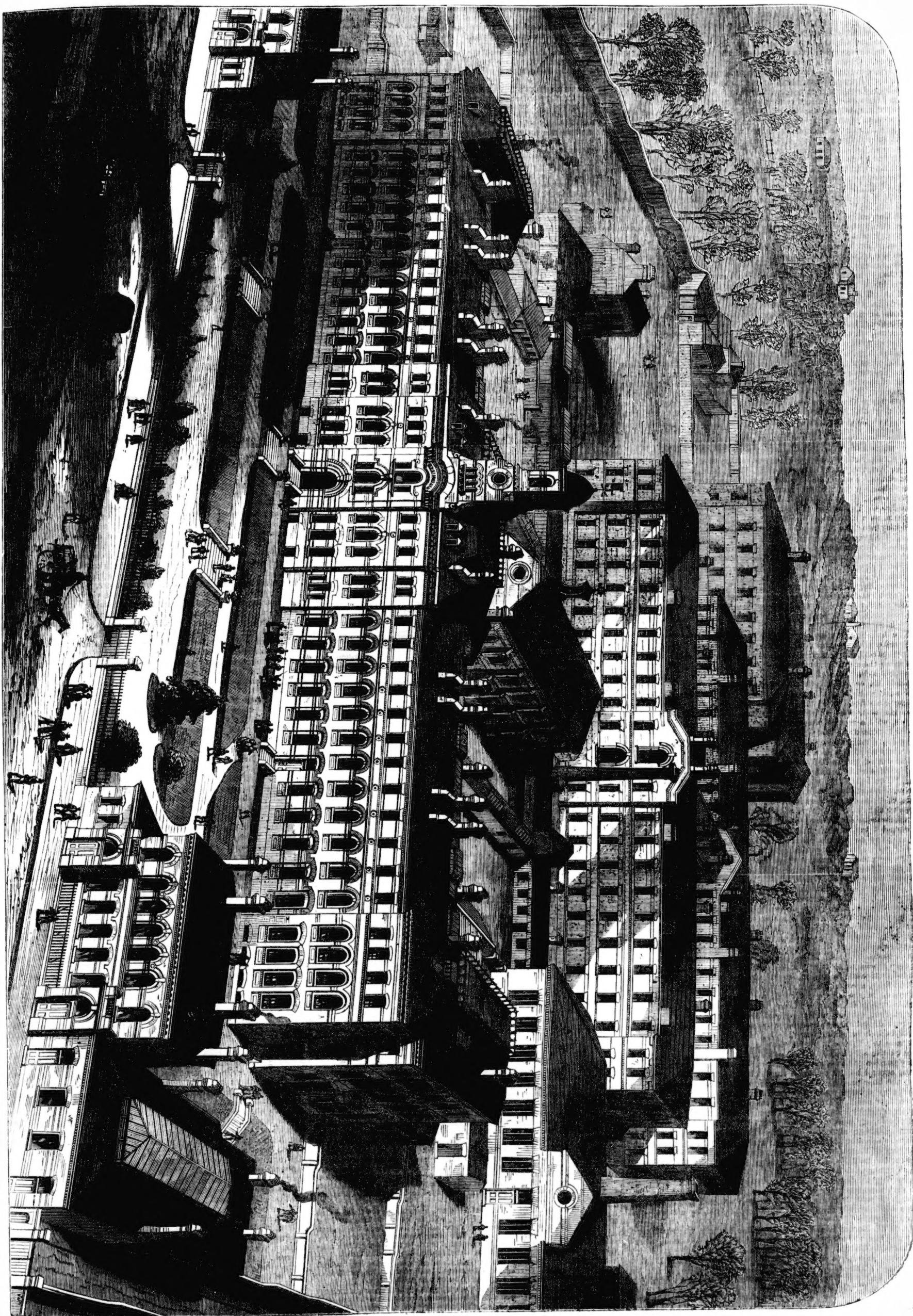
The missing steamer was built by Messrs. Todd and McGregor, at Partick, near Glasgow, and was launched on Nov. 15, 1864. She is a remarkably fine specimen of naval architecture, having, like the rest of the numerous fleet belonging to the Inman line, been built with especial care, and has always received the highest premium at Lloyd's, and been ranked in the highest classification by the Association of Underwriters in Liverpool. In her general build and aspect, the City of Boston bears a strong resemblance to the splendid steamer which, in speed, rivals those of the Cunard line, the City of London belonging to the same company, and, as well as the others which constitute the Inman fleet, she is large, commodious, and handsome, and is propelled by engines of great power. The City of Boston is an iron vessel, and in her construction the greatest care was taken in selecting the very best material as regards tenacity and strength, while every attention was paid to secure speed, safety, and comfort to all on board. Besides being a mail-steamer, she is designed as a passenger-ship of the first order, and is 305 ft. long in the keel and fore rake, and measures 332 ft. in length over all; her moulded beam width is 39 ft., and she is 27 ft. 6 in. deep in the hull, from the bottom of her hold to the spar deck. She is of 2278 tons of the old measurement, and is propelled by two engines of 300-horse power (nominal), and was built with a three-flange propeller, but the engines are capable of working up to considerably more than 600-horse power. The City of Boston, like the rest of the Inman fleet, is ship-rigged, a large spread of canvas being assigned to her to act in aid of her propeller in securing steadiness and speed in sailing. The ribs, beams, and plating of this fine vessel are all exceedingly strong, and built of the best material; the whole of the framing is securely bound together by heavy stringer plates and ties, and the ship is transversely divided into eight compartments by seven strong and well-secured water-tight bulkheads, which reach from the keelson to the upper deck. As might well be supposed in so large and fine a ship, the passenger accommodations on board the City of Boston are of the very best description. The principal saloon is 40 ft. long by 18 ft. wide, is 7 ft. 6 in. high in the ceiling, and is fitted up with the usual luxurious elegance which characterises this line. The state-rooms connected with the saloon are capacious, well furnished, and efficiently supplied with the means of ventilation. Of these there are a sufficient number to accommodate upwards of a hundred first-class passengers. The accommodations for passengers of the second and third classes are also ample and of the best kind. Every department connected with the management and working of the ship, which is under the command of Captain Halcrow, is of the best description. She is provisioned for fifty-eight days, and this apart from her cargo, which consists in a great measure of supplies of food.



THE MISSING STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BOSTON.



A FRENCH PRISON VAN.



NEW WORKHOUSE FOR ISLINGTON IN UPPER HOLLOWAY.

A FRENCH PRISON VAN.

It is surprising how much interest is always displayed by a section of the public in those long, black, official vehicles which are to be seen every morning at the doors of our police offices. Truly, since the Manchester tragedy the prison van, or, as it is more facetiously called, "her Majesty's carriage," has been associated with the story of a terrible drama; but even under ordinary conditions there is something strangely suggestive about that conveyance, at once so like a hearse and an omnibus, and with such mysterious internal arrangements for the accommodation of its secluded passengers. Even the irreverent and sordid crowd which lounges lazily about the doorways at Bow-street Court seems to feel a serious shadow fall upon it as the van drives up and the convicted prisoners are locked into its recesses; while the sympathetic knot of friends, who take a more or less mute farewell of those in trouble, give a kind of gasp as the guarding officer fills the doorway, seeming to take possession of the entire freight in the name of the law. There are people among the Bow-street crowd who for years have scarcely ever missed this morning sight, and to some of them the police van is a kind of moral influence. Let not flippant legislators think to lay their hand upon it, then. As a public spectacle, it is irreproachable in its humane severity. As a protest against the notion of impunity in evil doing, its occasional presence in our streets is a fine tonic to virtue; as an opportunity for didactic instruction to youth, it is a boon to the few old-fashioned parents, guardians, and "tutors" who may still believe in the influence of "Sandford and Merton." These latter eminent moralists might not be led to admit that we had borrowed our criminal carriage from the French, or that it was a free translation of the prison voiture; but, in fact, we have borrowed a good deal from our "lively neighbours;" and even the art of moralising drolly upon subjects that are in themselves serious enough is not unknown in the youthful literature of that "most frivolous people." Perhaps daily doses of such large powders in so little jam has a tendency to put us off our physic afterwards, and so "society" gets divided chiefly into frumps and fribbles, with a vast percentage of sensible people acknowledged by neither. In times of political or social excitement, however, we all take an interest in the institution common to both countries; and, whether at Bow-street in London or before the doors of the Courts of Correction in Paris, the prison carriage is an object of keen observation. While at the outlying places, whence political and other prisoners are removed to Mazas from the rustic gaols to which they have been first consigned, the visit of the Imperial "voiture" is an event almost of a military character. That the French vehicle is of a lighter and more composite form than ours may be seen by the engraving which we publish of a sketch taken after one of the recent arrests and committals of the "enemies of order."

NEW WORKHOUSE FOR ISLINGTON.

A MAGNIFICENT new workhouse is now in course of erection, at Upper Holloway, for the parish of St. Mary, Islington. Concerning this edifice, of which we this week publish an Engraving, we gather the following particulars from the *Builder*:—The foundation-stone was laid in July last by the chairman of the board of guardians. The site of the new workhouse (which contains about seven acres and three quarters of land) is in the St. John's-road, and very near the Alexandra Orphanage. Being on the "Hornsey Rise," the ground is very much higher in the rear than it is in front—a circumstance which has been turned to advantage by introducing a lower or basement story under the main building for stores; permitting, further, of the formation of a wide double terrace its entire length, which, as a platform for the building, enhances its general appearance. The fall of the ground towards the front has facilitated the drainage, and a thorough system is being constructed with the view of rendering every part of the building and yard perfectly dry. Underground vaults for coal have been provided.

The buildings externally are all of bright yellow stock bricks, relieved by bands and arches of red and white; Portland stone being sparingly introduced where other material would soon perish owing to the elevated and exposed situation. The main building possesses a frontage of about 420 ft., and a corridor 8 ft. in width extends its entire length on every story, communicating on each side with wards about 18 ft. 6 in. wide. It is proposed to obtain a proper classification of the inmates by means of iron gates and separate staircases at certain intervals. The entrance is in the centre, with a vestibule conducting to a principal staircase, behind which is placed the dining-hall, with the chapel over. The ground story of the main house will be 13 ft. 3 in. high in the clear, and the one and two pair stories 12 ft. each.

The dining-hall is 70 ft. by 45 ft., and 16 ft. high, and the chapel will be finished internally in coloured brick, with an open-timbered roof. The infirmary, which is placed centrally in the rear, is on the pavilion principle, and will consist of wards 96 ft. long by 24 ft. wide, those on the ground floor being 13 ft. high in the clear, and those on the one and two pair stories 12 ft. high. They are lighted by windows on both sides, extending to within 1 ft. of the ceiling, constructed in three heights, the two lower being double hung, the upper hung to hinges opening inwards for ventilation. It is intended to warm the wards by the Galton stove placed in the centre, two to each ward, by means of which pure warmed air will be introduced; the side walls will consequently permit of the uniform arrangement of the windows and beds. At the further end is a large window, which will contribute much to the cheerfulness of the wards, and at the same time assist the ventilation in connection with louvres or fanlight over the door, which is at the opposite end. A nurse's room, with inspection window, and separate scullery, fitted with a small cooking-stove and washing sink, will be provided to each ward. Each ward will contain thirty-two beds, affording, consequently, between 850 and 900 cubic feet to each occupant. Two large day or convalescent rooms are provided, communicating with spacious airing-grounds. The administrative block is placed centrally, and will consist of kitchen and scullery, apartments for the superintending matron, stores, and bed-rooms in the upper part for the nurses. The "separation" wards form a detached building, consisting of ground and one-pair stories, similar in its general arrangement to the infirmary, but providing 1200 cubic feet per inmate, and reached by means of an inclosed corridor from the infirmary.

Access to all parts is provided by means of cartways up the two sides of the site, and inclosed corridors afford communication to every portion of the building under cover. Lifts will be provided in the several buildings. The right-hand front-wing building contains the board-room, with clerks' offices over, tradesmen's waiting-room, also a large waiting-room, 70 ft. by 45 ft., and three offices for outdoor relief. The corresponding building on the left hand contains porter's lodge and rooms in connection, two large receiving or probationary wards, each 25 ft. by 16 ft. high, with attendants' room adjoining; also the casual wards, one of which is 50 ft. by 20 ft. and the other 55 ft. by 18 ft.; they are 14 ft. 6 in. high to the springing of the roof and 21 ft. to the apex of the roof-light. The beds for the casual wards will be after a design by the architect, and so arranged as to turn up bodily against the wall when not in use, leaving the floor clear for the purpose of cleaning. They are also very inexpensive as to cost. The buildings will be supplied throughout with hot and cold water, and warmed by ventilating grates and stoves in all the wards and rooms, and by hot water in the corridors.

Mr. R. H. Burden is the architect. The contractors are Messrs. Nutt and Co., the contract amount being £63,000. The engineer's work is being executed by Messrs. Jeakes and Co.; the gas-fitting by Messrs. Faraday and Son. The baths are from Messrs. Rufford and Finch. The bells will be on the electric principle. Mr. Barrett's fireproof flooring has been used for the main corridors. Mr. Lewis is the clerk of the works.

PRINCE COUZA, who was recently elected a member of the Chamber of the Danubian Principalities, has declined to take his seat.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN has conferred the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom upon Mr. Michael Roberts Westropp, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES left town, on Monday, on a visit to Kimbolton Castle, the ancient seat, in Huntingdonshire, of the Dukes of Manchester.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, we learn by a telegram from Bombay, arrived at that city on the 11th inst., and was received by the chief civil and military authorities and many of the Indian Princes. His Royal Highness was to remain at Bombay till the 18th, and then leave for Madras.

THE LATE EARL OF DERBY'S RACING STUD was brought to the hammer at Knowsley last week, and the amount realised by the sale was 4725 gs.

AT THE QUEEN'S LEVEE held on the 11th inst. the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, &c., presented a petition to her Majesty, with a copy of a memorial setting forth his claims. This is the first occasion on which an Indian Prince, claiming the right of a peer of the realm, has personally memorialised the Sovereign of England, now Empress of Hindoostan.

A MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY was held, on Tuesday, at the residence of Lord Lonsdale, on Carlton House-terrace, at which Mr. Disraeli spoke at some length, and the amendments which are to be proposed in Committee on the Irish Land Bill were agreed to.

THE REMAINS OF MR. LEVER, manager of the Star and Garter, Richmond, who lost his life in the fire which destroyed that "ancient hostelry," some months ago, have been discovered in the ruins.

MR. GILPIN, M.P., is in very weak health, and his medical advisers have directed him to remove for a time to the south of France. Rest, mental and bodily, is absolutely necessary, and for the present he is prohibited from attending to any kind of business, political or otherwise.

THE LORD MAYOR will preside at the anniversary festival of the National Hospital for Consumption, on the separate or cottage principle. Ventnor, Under-Cliff, Isle of Wight, which is to be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Wednesday, May 25. His Lordship will be supported by the Sheriffs, and Lord Eversley, president of the hospital.

THE LARGEST MILL IN MIDDLETON, near Oldham, was burnt down last Saturday night. One man was killed by a fire-engine and two others were injured.

THE *John Bull* strongly censures the Conservatives who attended the banquet in the City for desecrating a Wednesday in Lent by a public dinner.

MRS. GETLEY, the wife of a labourer in the employ of a firm of brewers at Burton-on-Trent, gave birth, a few days ago, to four healthy children, all girls.

A FATAL EXPLOSION took place a few days since at Kames' Powder Mills, Rothsay. Five lives were lost, and much damage was done to the surrounding property.

CLUMBER HOUSE, the magnificent seat of the Dukes of Newcastle, has just been let to Mr. Samuel Fox, of Deepcar, for £1000 a year rental.

THE CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS have resolved, by a large majority, to oppose not only the bill of the Metropolitan District Company for abandoning the line to Tower-hill, but the construction of a new station at the Mansion House as well.

THE BOURNEMOUTH AND CHRISTCHURCH SECTION of the Lingwood, Christchurch, and Bournemouth Railway, was opened for passenger and parcel traffic on Tuesday.

THE LARGEST ORGAN IN THE WORLD will be the organ now building by Willis for the Hall of Arts and Sciences, South Kensington. It will have 111 sounding-stops, independent of fourteen couplers—an absurd multiplication.

THE REGISTRAR OF THE LANDED ESTATES COURT OF IRELAND reports, in a return dated Feb. 21, that the lands sold under the Encumbered Estates Court and Landed Estates Court Acts to that date were of the value of £38,036,403.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS SMITH, of Glassingall, who died lately at Avignon, has bequeathed £5000 for building a museum, picture and sculpture gallery, and artisans' reading-room and library in Stirling, for the district, with nearly 500 oil paintings, water-colour drawings, and articles of vertu, valued at £6000, and £14,000 to endow the institution.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has appointed a commission to examine the proposal which has been made for the construction of a new port at Andreselles, on the Channel, with a view to the improvement of the steam communication between France and England.

THE FLORENCE *Diritto*, in some remarks upon the Apocalyptic sketches of Dr. Cumming, speaks of the author as "an eccentric Englishman, just converted to Catholicism," and mentions that Pius IX. recently sent a letter of congratulation through the Archbishop of Westminster to the new convert!

THE SUPPORTERS of Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Robinson at Bristol have agreed to submit to a test ballot, and it is believed that Mr. Odger will consent to his claims being submitted to the electors in this way. The system recently used at Manchester will be adopted, and the ballot will include only Liberal electors.

A LARGE AND INFLUENTIAL MEETING of the Hexham Farmers' Club was held, on Tuesday, to take into consideration the contemplated changes in the game laws, and, after considerable discussion, a resolution in favour of petitioning Parliament for the total abolition of the game laws was adopted by a majority of four votes.

A PROSPECTUS has been issued of the Metropolitan Public Carriage Company (Limited), with a capital of £100,000, in shares of £1, to introduce a variety of improvements in the construction and management of street carriages.

A MEMORIAL OF THE MARTYRS OF SMITHFIELD, erected near the spot on which Rogers, Bradford, and Philpot were burnt, was uncovered, on Friday week, by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The monument fills a recess in the external wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

A CARMAN NAMED PARROT was riding on the shafts of a van which he was driving along the Caledonian-road, on Monday afternoon, when he suddenly fell, and one of the wheels passed over his head. He was immediately taken to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, where it was found that he was dead.

THE EUROPE STEAMER, 3500 tons, 400-horse power, arrived at Marseilles from Bombay, on Saturday, with thirty-seven passengers. She left Marseilles on Jan. 1, and had, therefore, accomplished the two passages, via the Suez Canal, including discharging and reloading, in seventy days.

A PARLIAMENTARY RETURN, prepared in the Irish Constabulary Office, states that, in the three years 1867, 1868, and 1869, 1560 families, comprising 7232 persons, were evicted in Ireland. Deducting re-admissions, the number of actual evictions is reduced to 1285 families, comprising 5965 persons. They were evicted from 1434 houses: 146 houses were levelled.

A MARRIED WOMAN NAMED M'FARLAND has been remanded at Bradford on a charge of attempting to poison. She lived in the house of John Smith, a gardener, whose children annoyed her. She left a basin of milk with some matter for killing vermin on the steps. It was taken indoors, and was about to be made porridge of, when the poison was detected.

A SAVAGE MURDER was committed in Waterford last Saturday night. Two men, the one named Aylward and the other Clare, were playing cards in a public-house, when a dispute arose, and Aylward, without giving any intimation of his intention, drew a knife and stabbed Clare to the heart, causing instantaneous death. Aylward gave himself up to the police at once.

MR. STEPHEN GLADSTONE, a son of the Prime Minister, was on Sunday ordained a priest of the Church of England by the Bishop of Winchester, in the parish church of Lambeth. Mr. Gladstone, who was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, was ordained deacon about a year ago by Dr. Sumner, the late Bishop of Winchester, and has since been acting as Assistant Curate to the Rev. Robert Gregory, Canon of St. Paul's and Vicar of St. Mary the Less, Lambeth.

VICE-CHANCELLOR JAMES, on Monday, made an order for winding up the Manchester and London Life Assurance Society, which was formed in 1862, and transferred its business to the Western Assurance Company in 1861, and the latter, in 1865, was amalgamated with the Albert. To make the winding-up as inexpensive as possible, the Liquidator of the Albert will act for the Manchester Society.

THE LABOUR REPRESENTATION LEAGUE have resolved to open communications with the Reform Club, so that, in any case of a working man's candidature, the Liberal interest may not be divided. Mr. Odger has offered himself for Bristol without conveying his intention to the League, and the executive council have therefore decided to take no official notice of the contest in that city.

THE AFFAIRS OF SIR W. RUSSELL, BART., were before the Chief Judge in Bankruptcy on Tuesday. The debtor, who is one of the members for Norwich, has filed a petition for liquidation, and his liabilities are estimated at £275,000. As Sir Henry Stracey, the other member for Norwich, returned at the general election, was unseated fourteen months ago, the constituency is now practically unrepresented in the House of Commons.

A MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, on the model of the boys' school in Cowper-street, City-road, is to be opened in Finsbury. The number to be accommodated is 400, at a quarterly fee of one guinea each.

AN AGITATION is in progress in the metropolis in order to obtain access for the working classes to the British Museum, the National Gallery, and other national institutions, three nights in each week. The system has been tried at the South Kensington Museum with, it is alleged, the most satisfactory results.

THE LOUNGER.

THERE is a rent in the hitherto compact Liberal party, which must be healed by concession, or Mr. Forster will have to rely upon Tory help to carry his Education Bill. This is very undesirable; and would be, to Mr. Forster and the Government, exceedingly mortifying. The truth is, Mr. Forster, to make his dish palatable to the gentlemen opposite, has made it nauseous to his friends below the gangway; and it is not wonderful that they are angry. "The Dissenters," they say, "are half the population. They are, moreover, the strength of the Liberal party. But for them there would be scarcely a Liberal party in the House; and certainly but for them no Liberal Government would be possible. It is not treating us well, then, thus to flout us that you may get Tory support." I suppose I need hardly tell your readers what has caused this split. They read the papers, and know as much about it as I do. It is that "anarch old," dogmatism, that has done the mischief; not religion. It is wonderful to me that men will persistently call the difficulty a religious difficulty. Religion, the Christian religion, pure and simple as it came from the Master, makes no difficulties, causes no quarrels, rouses no angry passions, and does not split society into sects. But I am wandering from Mr. Forster. He will have to give way; indeed, I believe that whilst I am writing it is so resolved by the Government. What will be the exact form of the concession I cannot say, but I suspect that no religious or theological teaching will be allowed in school hours. In that case we shall get rid of that offensive conscience clause. To me it is astounding that Mr. Forster could ever dream that Dissenters would submit to anything so degrading. Take the case of Wales. There the Dissenters are nine to one, but the landlords and the clergy would under this bill have the management of the schools in their hands, and this would happen—the Church catechism would be taught in the schools, and the Dissenters, though nine to one of the population, would, in order to prevent the infliction of the obnoxious catechism upon their children, have to write and send to the managers a claim of exemption. But supposing the Dissenters, not only in Wales but throughout England also, were to resolve—as I have no doubt they would—not to send in claims; and not to allow their children to learn the catechism, what could the managers in such case do? Expel the children, and thus deprive half the population in England and nine tenths in Wales of education? There is a pretty dilemma. But it won't come to this. If Government has not decided, it will have to decide, that no catechism, no dogmas, shall be taught in school hours. No doubt the Conservatives will be exceedingly wrathful. No more Tory cheers, Mr. Vice-President, if you are fond of that music, as you seemed to be on Monday last.

Mr. Forster said in his speech that if he avoided the religious difficulty he should fall into an irreligious difficulty; but Mr. Auberger Herbert, in his thoughtful speech, showed that he (the Vice President) would fall into an irreligious difficulty if he did not avoid the religious difficulty. "For it appeared to him (Mr. H.) that every unequal law which was put upon the statute-book, every law which legalised intolerance, was a great irreligious lesson which penetrated deeply into the minds of the nation, and poisoned the sources of true religion." Truly; and it is gratifying to hear such healthy teaching in the British House of Commons, which, by the way, has taught many such irreligious lessons.

The debate on Mr. Forster's scheme has developed one or two points which are worth a further word of comment. In the first place, the bill as it stands will not, and cannot, be a settlement of the education question. As I have said, it does not content a considerable number of the natural supporters of the Government in the House of Commons, and it is still less likely to content a very numerous section of their friends out of doors. These non-contenters may be called Radicals and men of extreme views, if people like to please themselves with fulminating nicknames; but they represent a large and growing element in the community—the element, that is, which dissents from the views, and disapproves of the existence, of the Established Church; and who, consequently, are jealous of any appearance, even, of favour shown to, and advantages secured for, that Church. In the next place, it is a suspicious circumstance, and one well calculated to inflame the jealousy to which I have referred, that the bill is supported so unanimously by the friends of the Establishment, who see that it is framed exactly to suit their purposes. In the third place, it is clear that no one who has spoken in the debate wishes to exclude religion—in the sense in which you defined it last week—from the teaching in the national schools. It is the teaching of dogmas to which objection is taken, and the giving of supremacy in the control of the schools to one sect more than to others. It may be true, as Mr. Forster said, that the shades of opinion that divide different Christian bodies—and especially Protestant Christians—from each other, are slight and shadowy—so slight and shadowy that it is difficult, if not impossible, to define them; but the jealousies that separate religious sects are very real indeed; and, consequently, it is unwise, and therefore inexpedient, to alarm those jealousies or wound the susceptibilities on which they are founded. Hence the unwisdom of giving even a semblance of superiority to any one sect over the rest, even though that sect be the Established Church, whose clergy undoubtedly have hitherto done much—more, perhaps, than any other body—to provide means of education in England and Wales, but who as certainly cannot accomplish all that is needed, or Mr. Forster's bill would have been unnecessary. Then, besides the Protestant Dissenters, there are the Roman Catholics, who are entitled to be considered in the matter, and who not only denounce the teaching of religion in any form by Protestants to Catholic children, but who object to the reading of the Bible in schools at all. It is thus as impossible to find a common ground on which different sects can agree as to what is called religious teaching as it is to frame a universally acceptable definition of "sectarian" and "unsectarian" instruction. The simple fact that in any district one religious body has a preponderating control over the management of the school, will excite dissatisfaction and jealousy, and induce the suspicion that the school and the schoolmaster are used for pro-elytising purposes—that they are merely made to serve as recruiting agencies for that controlling sect. Local disputes will thus be engendered; local disputes will spread into general agitation, and general agitation will necessarily lead to fresh legislation; so that the national education question will be as far from a settlement after Mr. Forster's bill is passed as ever. The proposed conscience clause, make it as stringent as you like, will not meet the difficulty, for, as the national schools are to be rate-supported, the parent who cannot accept the religious instruction there given for his children will feel that others are enjoying a benefit for which he pays and yet of which he is denied; hence another source of jealousy and heart-burning. As for making the Bible a class-book, for which so many people clamour, I very much doubt whether that course is really calculated either to beget reverence for the sacred volume or to promote the general reading thereof. If you associate the Bible or any other book with the idea of task-work, you are apt to beget a repugnance to it; if that book be associated with the recollection of punishment received in connection therewith, repugnance will probably deepen into positive dislike. That, at least, is my experience. Bible-reading was whipped into me at school, and I confess that it has cost me a great deal of trouble to eradicate the distaste for it thereby engendered; and I believe my experience is that of most people, would they be ingenious enough to own it.

Inexorable "Vested Interest" has again stopped the way of reform. The British Army is confessedly over-officered, and consequently more expensive than it need be. Mr. Cardwell proposed to rectify this by abolishing ensigncies in foot regiments and cornetries in cavalry corps, merging these grades in lieutenancies. But "Vested Interests" intervened; the reform could not be accomplished without affecting the position, pecuniarily, of officers who had bought their promotion and given over-regulation prices for their steps; and so Mr. Cardwell has had to abandon his project, and fall back upon a Royal Commission of Inquiry. This may be the proper thing to do, and officers who have paid over-regulation

prices for their rank may be in the right; I will not enter into the details of the matter. But it does seem odd that men who have done an illegal thing—as paying an illegal price for a commission, to an uninitiated mind, clearly is—should be entitled to claim compensation for doing it. This, however, is merely one phase of the mischief caused by the purchase system; and I trust Mr. Cardwell's signature will lead to the abolition of that system altogether. At all events, it is to be hoped that the Secretary for War will make it clearly understood in the Army that giving fancy prices for commissions shall henceforth confer no vested interest in the man who pays them, and that the regulation scale, and that only, shall be recognised.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER. THE MAGAZINES.

An evening contemporary observes that "people in America will not be stopped from reading 'The Holy Grail' by the seclusion of Messrs. Moxon's edition, so long as they can buy their ten-cent American reprint." Can anybody inform me when Messrs. Moxon printed an edition of "The Holy Grail"?

To return, as promised, to *Macmillan*—the current number contains a readable paper, by the Solicitor-General, on the "Freedom of Opinion necessary in an Established Church in a Free Country;" but, if it had been less modestly put forward, one might be tempted to call it shallow. Sir J. D. Coleridge comes to the conclusion, which may now be taken for granted as that of most sane persons, that "if the Church remains established, it will remain so by the sacrifice of its present tests." Paley and others wrote this plainly enough long ago; but, as Sir Roger de Coverley said, "Church work is slow," and we are still but where we were, so far as the "tests" go. If the Solicitor-General were a man of any great acuteness, it would be a little surprising that he could stop at such a conclusion as he has come to. Mr. Farran contributes a very brief essay on "Learning to Read;" an essay which, considering the amazing fertility of the subject, ought to have been much longer and much better. Nearly all our teaching of the young, and especially our primary teaching, is barbarous in method. A child may learn to read in a fourth of the usual time. Mr. Freeman, on "The Origin of the English Nation" is—Mr. Freeman: foremost among our historians, but not the most agreeable of writers; and he is very long-winded. By far the ablest paper in the number is that by Professor Seeley upon the "Teaching of Politics."

The *Gentleman's* is a good magazine, but it is not as good as it ought to be; and of late it has rather fallen off. It is difficult to say why, but that is the impression it leaves on my mind, or, to follow Lord Westbury, what I am pleased to call my mind.

Good Words keeps up well with "Caroline," "Dorothy Fox," and the miscellaneous papers. The *Sunday Magazine*, too, is excellent. There is lately a great improvement in the "Notes for Readers Out of the Way."

Perhaps no magazine keeps better up to its precise pretensions than *London Society*. "Meals for the Million," by Mr. S. L. Blanchard, is a capital paper, containing some very pleasing scraps of information. Perhaps you, Mr. Editor, may have noticed the "penny dinners" at the East-End? I have and have felt curious to try what a dinner for a penny is like.

The *Fortnightly Review* contains a paper by the Hon. Robert Lytton upon "Heinrich Heine's Last Poems and Thoughts;" but it is not pleasant reading. We pardon everything to Heine on account of his great sufferings; but there is something painfully absurd about this speech of his:—"God will pardon all the imperfections I have spoken about Him, as I pardon my enemies all the imperfections they have written about me, although they are as much my intellectual inferiors as I am thine, O my God!" This is sheer insanity. In the first place, such extreme inferiority would be a reason for forgiveness, so that there is no force in the "although." Then to make out God no more his "intellectual superior" than he made himself out the "intellectual superior of his enemies" is more like blasphemy than homage. But there must be an error somewhere, since Heine was not a fool. Mr. Sidney Colvin contributes some felicitous "Notes on Albert Dürer;" and Mr. John Morley, the editor, winds up the number with "A Short Letter to Some Ladies." This might well have been longer. On the existing state of the relations between mistresses and servants Mr. Morley hits hard, and he is right in principle; but it is to be feared that he knows but little of the trials of mistresses, or of the difficulty there is in getting a good servant, even when the conditions are favourable. It is difficult to maintain "family relations" with persons who, in spite of friendly and handsome treatment, rob you infamously and continually, and are otherwise guilty of grave misconduct. And servants who answer to this description constitute a large portion of the order. I am heartily with Mr. Morley in the spirit of what he has to say upon the topic; but I have generally found, and others, I think, have had similar experience, that the results of attempts to alter much the usual footing on which servants are placed in a household are disastrous. If people make up their minds to a course of philanthropy and self-sacrifice in this respect, well and good; but, under ordinary circumstances, a master and mistress cannot turn their home into a reformatory; and I sadly fear it is not going too far to say that five female servants out of ten are more fit for a reformatory than for purposes of domestic help.

The *Contemporary* it is almost superfluous to praise; but the number might have been a little lighter. We are informed that the "Dean of Canterbury, having undertaken an arduous Biblical work, which will require constant study and attention, has been compelled to terminate, with this present number, his editorial connection with the *Contemporary Review*." The "Corruption of Christianity by Paganism in the Last Age of the Roman Empire" is a great subject upon which the Rev. N. G. Batt has strung together a few notes. I should like to see Professor Seeley take it up side by side with him. The Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt on "Art and Culture" I cannot resist. I think him far astray in theory—utterly wrong, like all the clerical and quasi-clerical class, about the place which female beauty should fill in pictorial and other art; wild in method, fragmentary in thought, and a good many other bad things also. It is simple trash to say that "the effect produced on real Art and Thought, on the true love of Beauty and Honour, by men like Byron and Shelley is like that of a poisonous blight or a barbarous invasion." Nor is it much less absurd to declare that "the Satanic school survived in Moore and Landor." I should think it must have taxed the candour of the editor—most candid of men!—to allow these sentences to pass.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

It is astonishing that such an artist as Mr. Alfred Wigan should appear and disappear without creating much impression on theatrical London. But it is so. Mr. Wigan is engaged at the Gaiety, and he consents to go on playing the same old characters in the same old pieces of which the public is thoroughly sick, and he does not seem to have the energy to maintain the position which he has fairly won, and which I, for my part, think he thoroughly deserves. Just as Mr. Charles Mathews has consented to ignore novelty, and is contented so long as he can rattle through "Used Up," or "Patter versus Clatter," or the "Game of Speculation," or what not; so does Mr. Wigan depend upon such characters as John Midway or Achille Talma Dufard to assert his position as the very first actor on the London stage. This is an age of competition and bill-posters; and I cannot help thinking, for art's sake, that it is a pity, after a long absence, that Mr. Wigan does not think it necessary to appear in a new play and exhibit the muscle which he possesses. But no; Mr. Sala's burlesque is taken out of the bills, "The First Night" is made the principal attraction of the evening, and Mr. Wigan plays a character at the Gaiety which is not strong enough for the position it occupies in the programme. Mr. Wigan's Achille Talma Dufard is of course a very charming performance; but Mr. Wigan is, comparatively speaking, a young actor, and he is hardly yet entitled to rest on his laurels, and to refuse to study any

more new parts. I talk in this way about "entitled," because I am really jealous of Mr. Wigan's talent. If Mr. Alfred Wigan saw as many bad actors as I do in the course of the year, and knew, as I do, how many indifferent actors are by mere industry and business talent considered great, he would, I am sure, pull himself together, and by a great performance in a new character be the means of affording a precedent which would be quite invaluable in the present condition of English dramatic art. Besides, these are not times in which English artists can afford to be idle. In a few weeks we shall have Regnier and Lafont at the Princess's. Are we to sit down quietly and be trampled on, because such actors as these keep themselves before the public, and go on distinguishing themselves, whilst English artists, who have no cause to hold down their heads when actors from the Français are mentioned, consent to make a hit a dozen years ago and live upon the reputation of it?

Mr. Verrell Nunn has made a very plucky attempt to introduce "sweetness and light" to the inhabitants of the unromantic region of Hoxton; but I am bold enough to predict the failure of the new VARIETY THEATRE. Mr. Nunn, in a very spirited manner, introduces pretty comedietta and tasty extravaganzas, paying great attention to the mounting of the pieces and the elegance of the mise en scène. But, unfortunately, Mr. Nunn ruined his plan by suggesting a music-hall programme between the comedietta and the burlesque. The comedietta, concocted by the indefatigable Mr. J. B. Johnstone, went off very fairly. The burlesque, because it was so charmingly mounted, was tolerated; but the real enjoyment of the evening was certainly centred in Mr. Fred Foster, a music-hall singer, dressed up as a girl of the period, and in the D'Aubans and Wardes, names which at once suggest every music-hall in the metropolis. When these familiar spirits appeared upon the scene the audience suddenly woke up, and sundry short pipes in the pit were immediately filled and lighted, to the horror of those in authority, who endeavoured by gentle persuasion to impress upon the refractory that they were not in a music-hall, but in a theatre. To tell the truth, it was an uncommonly difficult matter to make this impression. The pit of the new theatre is provided with a refreshment bar, from which come unlimited beer and unlimited spirits. Fascinated by Mr. Fred Foster, and the D'Aubans and Wardes, "why not a pipe?" say the pitites. We are allowed to smoke at the Oxford, or the Alhambra, or Canterbury Hall! And so it will come to pass, in spite of Mr. Verrell Nunn's panegyrics about the "comforts of the home circle," and the "theatrical family fire-side"—in spite of Mr. Robertson's scenery, and the really intelligent acting of Miss H. Cleveland—notwithstanding Mr. Howard's gushing address in praise of the gasmen and Mr. Samuel Simpson the builder—the Variety Theatre, which has budded as a dramatic temple, will bloom into a hall dedicated to the Great This or the Jolly That, where spirits flow and pipes predominate, and Pitfield-street, Hoxton, is itself again.

Mr. J. C. M. Bellow has had a very successful season, in spite of all the chaff, with "Hamlet," which is to be read to-day (Saturday) for the last time. Next week—and this is a proof that the entertainment has made its mark—"Macbeth" is announced, with all the original music, set down in common parlance to Locke, and some striking and unusually effective tableaux. But London must make up its mind in a hurry if it intends to see "Macbeth," for Mr. Bellow is really off to the provinces at the end of next week.

I hear of novelties on all sides. The PRINCE OF WALES's comedy is in active preparation, and I am delighted to find Mr. Robertson so much better; Mr. Byron's drama is produced on Saturday (to-night) at the ADELPHI; Miss Josephs promises a new burlesque on "Robert Macaire" very shortly at the GLOBE; the French folk are coming to the PRINCESS's; the VAUDEVILLE is on the eve of opening, with an excellent company; and the STRAND will offer an entirely new programme.

I cannot pass over without a sigh and a "poor fellow!"—it expresses so much—the sad death of William Brough. He has done excellent work in his time, and I only wish in that time he could have found leisure to impress the public more thoroughly with the fanciful notions of his brain and the neatness of his style.

CAPTAIN SHAW, the chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, met with a severe accident at a fire in Leather-lane on Wednesday morning. The roof of the building upon which Captain Shaw stood suddenly gave way, and he was precipitated on to the charred flooring beneath, a depth of several feet. He was at once conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the latest reports state that he is going on well.

THE EASTER MONDAY REVIEW.—The metropolitan commanding officers have had a further interview with the authorities of the Brighton Railway Company and Mr. J. P. Knight, their general manager; and the latter have entered into arrangements with regard to the transit of the volunteers, and especially with regard to the tickets, which will be issued as early as April 1. Commanding officers are to be allowed till the 11th to make their first return of the numbers sold, a second return on the 16th, and the final account of the tickets need not be made till after the review. By this arrangement greater facilities will be afforded for ascertaining the numbers intending to be present than has usually been the case.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The hyacinth show of the Royal Horticultural Society was held on Wednesday, in the conservatory, in conjunction with Mr. W. Paul's annual show of spring flowers, which latter is continued during the week. The show, on the whole, was a great success, and brought together a large and fashionable attendance of visitors, amongst whom were Prince and Princess Teck, his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and suite, &c. Mr. W. Saunders, F.R.S., presided at the general meeting held in the afternoon, and the following candidates were elected fellows of the society—viz., Geo. Ballard, C. J. Blackith, E. D. Brown, Major Alexander Browne, Lady Collier, Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Egerton, G. G. Grainger, Dowager Lady Johnson, E. D. Lee, Lady Rose, J. G. Seaton, E. Stirling, Mrs. Swaine, Jos. Thorley, Robert Tweedy, and the Rev. W. Wilks.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS.—Mr. Dickens closed his course of readings on Tuesday night with the following words of farewell:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—It would be worse than idle, for it would be hypocritical and unfeeling, if I were to disguise that I close this episode in my life with feelings of very considerable pain. For some fifteen years, in this hall and in many kindred places, I have had the honour of presenting my own cherished ideas before you for your recognition, and in closely observing your reception of them have enjoyed an amount of artistic delight and instruction which, perhaps, it is given to few men to know. In this task, and in every other I have ever undertaken as a faithful servant of the public, always imbued with a sense of duty to them, and always striving to do his best, I have been uniformly cheered by the readiest response, the most generous sympathy, and the most stimulating approval. Nevertheless, I have thought it well at the full flood of your favour to retire upon those older associations between us which date from much further back than these, and henceforth to devote myself exclusively to the art that first brought us together. Ladies and Gentlemen, in but two short weeks from this time I hope that you may enter, in your own homes, on a new series of readings at which my assistance will be indispensable; but from these garish lights I vanish now for evermore, with a heartfelt, grateful, respectful, and affectionate farewell."

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The *Bombay Gazette* states that the following news concerning Dr. Livingstone has been communicated to the press by the Government of India:—"The date of the latest news received from Dr. Livingstone is July 9, 1869, near Lake Bangweolo. He reiterates his belief that he has found the source of the Nile between latitude 10 deg. and 12 deg. south—that is to say, nearly in the position which Ptolemy assigned to them. The waters of the northern slope of the elevated plains, which overlook the valley of Cazembe, are conveyed by a multitude of streams into the Chambeze. This river flows into Lake Bangweolo, and, under the name of Luapula, unites it with Lake Moero. Again it changes its name after leaving this point, and becomes known as the Luabala, as it runs on to Lake Ulenge. Into Lake Ulenge also flows the Lufira, a large river coming from the western side of the same great plain, the northern slope of which is drained by the Chambeze. The combined waters of the Lufira and the Chambeze are said by some of Dr. Livingstone's native informants to enter Lake Tanganyika, and thence, under the different name of the Loanda, pass on to Lake Choame, which he considers to be the same as Sir Samuel Baker's Albert Nyanza. Others maintain that the Lufira finds its way by the west of Tanganyika to Lake Choame. These questions have still to be settled; and in this the interest of Dr. Livingstone's onward movements centres. The lakes which Dr. Livingstone has seen are of considerable size, varying from five to ten days' march in length, and are overhung by high mountain slopes which open out in bays and valleys, or leave great plains, which during the rainy season become so flooded that the caravans travel for days through water up to their knees, and with difficulty find high ground as a resting-place for the night. There are plenty of domestic cattle in the country, and an abundance of large game. The climate is declared to be healthy."

FATAL DUEL AT MADRID.

A DUEL with pistols was fought at Alcorcon, Madrid, last Saturday morning, between the Duke de Montpensier and Don Henry de Bourbon. Three shots, at different distances, were fired on each side. Don Henry de Bourbon received a bullet in the head, and was instantly killed. The cause of the duel is the publication by Don Henry de Bourbon of certain documents containing some strong personal attacks upon the Duke de Montpensier. The Madrid correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives the following circumstantial account of the affair:—

You have, of course, read the Infante Don Henry's manifesto against the Duke de Montpensier, and it will have been a matter of surprise to no one who knows how punctilious the Spanish nation are on questions of honour that it should have resulted in a duel between the Duke and the Infante, which you will have been informed by telegraph, has proved fatal to the latter. These are the facts:—Don Henry, after having been reconciled, for the hundredth time, with his sister-in-law and his brother (the ex-Queen and the ex-King), came to Madrid, where he lived almost in obscurity, although he occasionally came forward, now as candidate for the Throne, now as Republican, and now as partisan of the candidature of General Espartero, but always as the mortal enemy of the Duke de Montpensier. If the latter had not been at Madrid at the moment when that unfortunate manifesto appeared, it might perhaps have been possible to prevent a meeting; but he was here. The greatest insults and the most atrocious calumnies with which a man could be assailed were thrown at his head. The parties who were hostile to him rejoiced at this. The Infante (who was incompetent to compose such a document himself) was their instrument, and all the Duke's enemies took delight in accusing him of want of courage.

The first step of the Duke under these circumstances was to write a letter to the Infante, asking him whether he really was the author of the manifesto. Don Henry, in reply, acknowledged the authorship, signing himself "Henry de Bourbon." The Duke then charged Generals Cordova and Alaminos and Colonel Solis to demand satisfaction from Don Henry. The Infante applied in vain to several persons to be his seconds. They all refused, on account of the outrageous nature of the provocation which he had given. He even addressed a telegram to General Espartero, asking for his assistance. In the extremity of his need he had recourse to the Republican deputies, who consented to act for him, but only, as they assured him, because he could not find any other seconds. It was under such circumstances that M. M. Rubio, Santamaria, and Ortiz undertook to carry on the negotiations, and to be his seconds in the duel. A very circumstantial document was drawn up regulating the conditions of the duel, in which even the mode in which the combatants were to salute each other on the ground was defined.

Last Saturday, at nine o'clock in the morning, they repaired to the spot selected for the duel. General Cordova went with a surgeon of the name of Sunel, and the Duke with General Alaminos and Colonel Solis. The spot selected was the Polygon, where the artillery practice, in what is called "la dehesa de los carabanchelas," not far from the village of Alcorcon. On arriving General Cordova applied to the officer in command of the guard for permission to go in for the purpose of trying some pistols, and the officer showed them what he supposed to be the best place, near a large wall of earth that served as a butt to the target used for artillery practice. The officer then retired. The police, on their side, by order of the Minister of the Interior and of the Governor of Madrid, were on the watch, having been instructed to prevent the duel; but the officers on reaching the Polygon were refused admittance into the military parade-ground. They returned and informed the Governor, who at once repaired to the place of combat, but arrived too late.

Fortune at first appeared to favour Don Henry; he had the choice of weapons, and selected pistols; he also won the choice of place, and consequently the Duke was placed with the sun in his eyes, and on higher ground than his adversary. The Infante even won the right to fire first. The pistols were of the Lefaucheur system. The combatants having been placed at ten paces, Don Henry took aim and fired, but missed. The Duke returned his fire without aiming. The seconds of both parties then told the Duke that the affair was serious; that Don Henry was not inclined to spare him, and that he must take aim and defend himself, as the conditions of the duel prescribed that it should continue until one of the combatants should be seriously wounded. The men were again placed at nine paces. Don Henry fired a second time, taking aim at the Duke, who returned the fire this time, also taking aim, but at the barrel of his adversary's pistol. The ball struck the stock of the pistol, and glanced on to the shoulder of the Infante. The latter started, but having been examined by the surgeons it was found that he had not been hurt. The Duke, on being informed that his adversary was not wounded, remarked, "I am glad of it" (*me alegro*); and then, with the unanimous consent of the seconds, who consulted together, with a single exception, the duel continued. In this interval Don Henry appeared greatly affected, and, drawing his watch from his pocket, he gave it as a keepsake to M. Rubio. He then stepped forward one pace, took aim, and fired. The Duke extended his arm and fired at once. His ball struck Don Henry in the right temple; and the Infante, with a slight groan, fell dead.

The Duke was immensely affected. He wrung his hands, and even bit them, in his agitation, while exclaiming loudly, "M. Rubio, surgeon and deputy, and General Cordova accompanied him home, where Dr. Rubio insisted on his going to bed, administered calming poisons, and, towards evening, had him bled twice. The corpse of Don Henry was carried to the artillery chapel. General Cordova told the officer in command and the Commissary of Police that Don Henry had accidentally shot himself while trying the pistols."

Subjoined is the manifesto issued by Don Henry:—

Madrid, March 7, 1870.

I owe it to my own honour to break silence when, since the arrival in the capital of the Duke de Montpensier, a report is propagated that I am on humble terms with him, as if he were a conquering hero destined to harness all the world to his car. This report is just as maliciously calumnious as that which imposes as a condition for the crowning of Antoine I. by the noble Marshal Prim the deposit of several millions as a reward for the service rendered. As to the illustrious President of the Council, there is no necessity to proclaim what, to his honour, everybody knows and finds proved by his formal declarations; for myself, I should have no occasion to repeat—were there no Montpensierists interested in making people forget it—that I am, and shall be as long as I live, the most decided political enemy of the French Prince; and, 2nd, that there is no reason, no difficulty, no intrigue, and no violence that can lessen the profound contempt with which his person inspires me—a just feeling which his political harlequinades must awaken in the minds of all honest men in general and all good Spaniards in particular.

I care little about provoking the wrath and covert vengeance of persons who have disgraced themselves to the point of kissing, while they weigh it, the Montpensier gold. An emigrant, and labouring in the Liberal cause at Paris in the time of Narvaez and Gonzalez Bravo, I speak with a full knowledge of the subject. This Prince, just as deceitful as the Jesuitism of his ancestors, whose infamous conduct is so clearly attested by French history, would have been proclaimed King in the waters of Cadix had not one of my illustrious comrades in the navy refused to sully his uniform, and repudiated with as much energy as dignity the greatest treason witnessed by modern times. The mercenaries say that Montpensier is a perfect being, a rainbow of peace, and a god of goodness! If so, let all the blood that has been shed, and that which perhaps will yet be spilled until his total disappearance, fall upon his pretender's head. This, indeed, is a bad way to raise up again a crown that has fallen to earth.

The liberalism of Montpensier, inspired by the feverish ambition of reigning, is so interested that it merits the terrible lesson which the justice of indignant nations from time to time inflicts. I am a Spaniard, and animated by the noble feelings of my country. Every time that, in the course of my navigation, I passed by Gibraltar, I said to myself, "When shall we be completely Spanish?" And every time that I stand before the august monument of May 2 I exclaim, "When shall we be altogether Spaniards?" In 1808, when my noble father stimulated the valiant people of Madrid to revolt, our country was a prey to an armed invasion; this day it is the hypocritical, Jesuitical, and corrupting invasion of the Orleansists in our land, so wearied, harassed, so desolated, by the graspings of its Government. Fortunately, the glorious shades of Davis and Velarde, and of the martyrs of Corral, have not yet disappeared, but are still present to the mind of every good Spaniard.

Montpensier represents the nucleus of the Orleansist conspiracy against the Emperor Napoleon III., in which certain Spaniards of note have been engaged. But let these French and Spanish conspirators understand well that in case of a fall of the Imperial dynasty it would not be the Orleans family that would inherit, but Rochefort—that is to say, the French Republic.

Let them know, also, that in Spain the man of prestige and national veneration is the illustrious Espartero, and not this braggart of a French pastrycook.

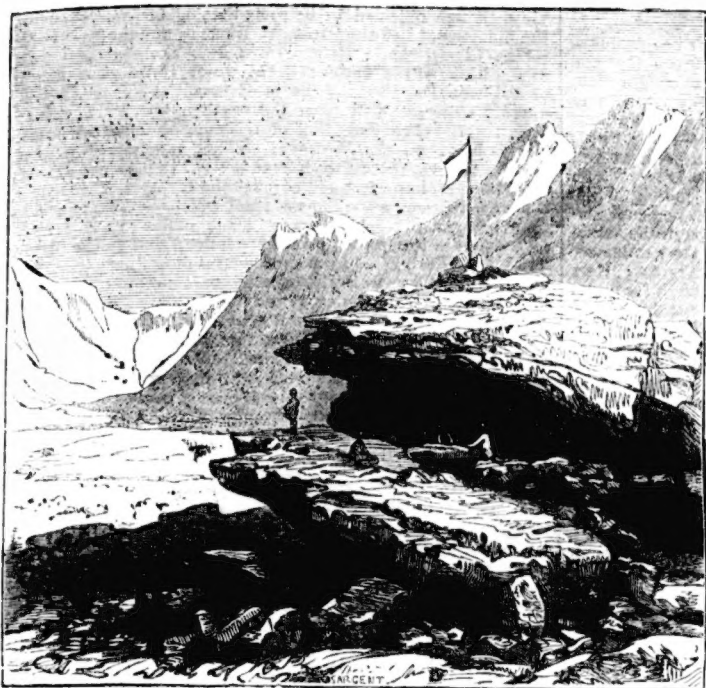
HENRY DE BOURBON.

Don Henry, who was a son of the Infante Don Paula, and brother of the ex-King of Spain, resided for some time in Paris, where he depended almost entirely on the generosity of his brother.

The funeral of Don Henry de Bourbon took place on Tuesday, in Madrid. An immense crowd was present at the ceremony. Perfect order prevailed, and no demonstrations were made against the Duke de Montpensier. The funeral was conducted by Freemasons, Don Henry de Bourbon being a member of that fraternity. When the priests saw the Masonic insignia on the coffin, they took away the insignia of the Roman Catholic Church, and refused to perform any religious service over the body.



PARADE OF CONSCRIPTS IN FRANCE.



THE HOTEL DES NEUCHATELOIS ON THE ALPS.

TWO NOTABLE SPOTS ON THE EARTH.

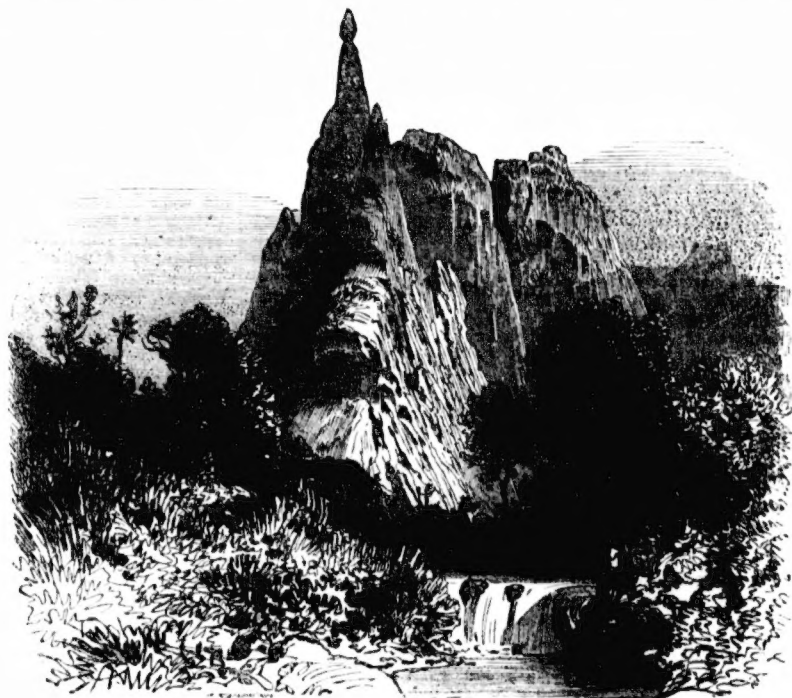
In a recent Number of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES a notice appeared of Mr. W. H. Davenport Adams's translation of Louis Figuier's elaborate work on natural phenomena, entitled "Earth and Sea." By the courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Nelson and Son, we are now enabled to lay before our readers a couple of extracts, with illustrative Engravings:—

A GLACIER OBSERVATORY—THE HOTEL DES NEUCHATELOIS.

"The snow which falls on the loftier mountains never melts; it preserves its condition of solidity upon all rocks whose temperature never rises above zero. The masses which are thus accumulated, year after year, would eventually, one might say, threaten the very sky; they would gather in ever-succeeding strata on the summits, and deprive the plains of the benefit of their waters, if provident Nature had not guarded against so evil a result. And it guards against it by the formation of glaciers. A glacier is immovable only to the eye; in reality, it is endowed with a progressive motion. This motion is miraculously slow, and in this very slowness of progression rests the providential intention of the phenomenon. Little by little the glaciers advance into the valleys; there they undergo the influence of the mild temperature of spring and summer; they melt away at their base; and in this manner create inexhaustible springs and innumerable water-courses. Ascend the bed of an Alpine torrent; follow it up the course of the miry ravine which incloses it, and you will come upon a glacier. A glacier is, in fact, neither more nor less than a vast reservoir of congealed waters, which melt very slowly, and drag on their lingering way into the lower valleys, where they form a rapid stream or broaden into a noble river. And if we would unveil the whole series of Nature's operations in this branch of her chemistry, we must add that, in the plains and the valleys, the heat of the sun, evaporating the water of brook and river, returns it to the atmosphere in the condition of vapour; which, after awhile, descends again to earth in the form of snow, to be anew converted

into ice, and then into vivifying springs; accomplishing thus the most complete and marvellous circle of natural operations, a circle everlasting, which, like its Author, has neither beginning nor end.

We have said that the glaciers are gifted with a slow progressive movement, which apparently represents the final cause of their existence. It is singular that a phenomenon so impressive should have long escaped the observation of mankind. Yet, most undoubtedly, it has only been detected within a comparatively recent period. De Saussure had remarked it, and recorded the fact in his great work; but the world of science attached no importance to it. To an unlettered Valais guide, modern physicists are indebted for its fundamental observations. This was in 1817. A geologist, whose glacier studies were one day to render him famous, M. de Charpentier, strayed in the course of his excursions into the hut of Jean Perraudin, a guide of the Valais, and a redoubtable chamois-hunter. A storm detained him in this cabin a whole night. Seated before a glowing cheery fire, geologist and hunter began to talk. The former explained to his companion that chance had conducted him thither; then the theories in vogue among men of science, by which they endeavoured to explain the mode of transport of erratic blocks—that is to say, of those boulders detached from their parent mountains which are frequently met with at great distances from their birthplace. The geologists of the first quarter of the present century referred their removal to the action of currents of water. "Why," then said the mountaineer, "why do you invent your deluges and torrents, and load them with rocks evidently too heavy to be carried by them? Is it not more reasonable to conclude that these stony masses were transported by the glaciers, which are every day transporting similar masses under our very eyes?" An explanation so categorical greatly surprised M. de Charpentier. It was so opposed to the theories then accepted by geologists, that he meditated upon it for eighteen years, while closely studying the characteristics of the glaciers. It was not until 1834, and before



PETER BOTTE'S PEAK, MAURITIUS.

a meeting held at Lucerne by the Swiss naturalists, that he made known the results of his protracted investigations.

Already, before this date, an intrepid Alpine explorer, Hugi, of Soleure, had made a very important and decisive experiment. In the summer of 1827 he had had constructed, on the edge of the glacier of the Lower Aar, a small hut of stone; supporting it against a kind of promontory, named the Abschung, and verifying at intervals its exact position. In 1830 he found that it had descended about 320 ft. lower; in 1836, it had accomplished a distance of 2300 ft. In 1840 it was sought out by Messrs. Agassiz and Dessor, who discovered it at a point 4650 ft. below the promontory. In a bottle hidden under some stones they found the manuscript notes of Hugi's earlier observations. In the following year Agassiz ascertained that a further removal of 210 ft. had taken place. Thus, in a period of thirteen years, Hugi's hut had descended about 4850 ft., or at a rate of 373 ft. per annum.

To study the phenomena more completely, Agassiz passed two summers in the midst of the icy regions of the Alps. He took up his abode on the glacier of the Unteraar (or Lower Aar), at a point 2120 ft. above Hugi's hut, and 8850 ft. above the sea-level. To shelter it he chose, in the centre of the moraine, an enormous erratic block. Under this roof of stone M. Agassiz caused a rude dwelling to be constructed, which he designated the Hôtel des Neuchâtelais, and which, under this name, enjoyed a prolonged reputation. The kitchen was situated beneath a projecting corner of the rock; the bed-chamber was hollowed out in the ice beneath; and a bed of stones, covered with hay, served as a bed for our patient explorer. A flagstaff and a waving banner denoted the position of the Hôtel des Neuchâtelais to distant observers.

PETER BOTTE'S PEAK.

One of the most curious mountain configurations is that of Peter Botte's Peak, in the Isle of France (the Mauritius). It bears the name and perpetuates the memory of one Peter Botte, who, after



A LIBATION OF CONDEMNED WINE ON THE QUAYS OF PARIS.

having succeeded in gaining its summit, perished in re-descending. An enormous block of stone hangs poised on the very crown of the peak, and raised more than 300 ft. above it. In 1832 an English adventurer, more fortunate than Peter Botte, ascended to the summit of this great natural spire, and accomplished the descent without accident.

FRENCH CONSCRIPTS.

COMPULSORY education may take more than one form; and in countries where the system of providing defenders of the nation demands that every able-bodied man shall serve the State by devoting some of the best of his youth to the acquirement of military knowledge and discipline, the advantages derived by the individual himself from the conscription is one of the principal arguments advanced in its favour.

The French conscript, however, is not in a very enviable position, if he belong to the better class, and, without finding a substitute, determines to fulfil his military destiny. But for the peculiarity of the national character, in which a necessity for some kind of soldiering seems inherent and survives all changes, it might be difficult to maintain the numerical strength of the army were it not for a very strict application of the law of conscription against the will of the victims. As it is, perhaps, the majority of those who are compelled to serve because they cannot find a substitute, really regard it as a decided advantage. Even against numerous cases where it must mean separation from close ties and desertion of those who are dependent, or where it comes at a critical period, and involves the abandonment of other future prospects, it is not the worst thing that could happen to most men to be called upon to take a definite position as defenders of their country. Of course its real value must after all depend, not only upon their recognition of the right and the necessity for the call, but upon the actual right and necessity for it. But the body of conscripts are scarcely of the class to argue the question on these grounds; they are not even represented by the ne'er-do-well townsmen, some of whom figure in the sketch from which our Engraving is taken, and whose half-tipsy farandoles are poor indications of their first steps on the road to glory. It is among the agricultural labourers, the peasantry, and the sons of poor artisans, that the conscription is often a personal benefit. With the former, especially, habituated to constant plodding toil, but underfed, ill-housed, and insufficiently clad, the life of the soldier must begin with a holiday air, and must for some time be an actual pleasure, and even a season of repose. Dressed in his neat uniform, with a certain authority and the recognition always accorded to the French soldier by the common people, who themselves have sons in some other regiment; with, to him, ample and frequent rations of savoury food, clean and comfortable lodging, an exchange from the plough or the spade to the rifle and bayonet must be of immediate interest. It cannot be doubted, either, that when such a conscript returns he will have acquired ideas far beyond any that would have entered his head had he remained at home. His ambition will have been roused; his sense of order, or, at any rate, of regularity, will stand him in good stead; he will have acquired some power of self control in action, as well as the power of prompt action itself; and, altogether, will have made enormous progress—sufficient, indeed, to account for five years' service to the State. It is this conviction which has kept alive the actual interest in the conscription on the part of those who desire to be drawn in the great lottery, and has made the conscript himself a village hero, even though he may hitherto have been only the butt of his community.

A LIBATION OF FRENCH WINE.

FEW things can be more gratifying than the vigorous action recently taken by our public authorities under the direction of Dr. Letheby in demanding the destruction of the "Moning" souchong, the "scented caper," the "gunpowder sweepings," the "China mixture," or other abominations sent to this country under the name of tea. It is true that the destruction was not completed, and that tons of such filthy combinations of rotten leaves and dirt are now "in the market;" but it is a good beginning even to denounce the practice of adulteration as illegal and to take vigorous steps to punish it. Perhaps when some definite result is attained with respect to this Chinese poison, we may begin to hear of inquiries into the constituent elements of some other commodities that are now sold by wholesale to the terrible detriment of the public health, and among them so-called "cheap wine." That it is possible to obtain wine both good and cheap is an undoubted fact. Since the duty was taken off by Mr. Gladstone we have had plenty of excellent French wine at French prices; but, at the same time, the very conclusion of that most admirable piece of legislation was signalled by an attempt on the part of importers to bring a flood of adulterated stuff into the market and make a handsome profit. Unfortunately, they were too successful, and, in spite of the warnings of honest merchants and those interested in obtaining for us the benefits of free trade, are still poisoning us with their vile decoctions, and making us loathe the sight of the blue purplish mixture that is sold under the name of two saints, who would have anathematized any such nefarious transactions. A recent seizure of a large quantity of this adulterated stuff at Paris, and its immediate consignment to the Seine at the bridge of Austerlitz, suggests to us this timely reminder by the Engraving which we publish of the event.

When the Duc de Richelieu called the wine named after Saint Emilion "the elixir of long life" he had some reason for his enthusiasm. Feeble, sick, and generally used up, the gallant Marshal had accepted the governorship of Guienne to please the King. A famous physician had recommended the veteran courtier to try the wine cure in the free use of the vintages of Bordeaux, even to the extent of drinking "too much" of them. He followed this advice, and in consequence regained part of his lost youth, established his health, resumed his Spanish tobacco, his point lace, his powder, his impudence, and went on till he was nearly a hundred years old.

But what would be the result of the free use of the Bordeaux wines as represented by the horrible mixtures that often bear their names—the blends of the coarse brewage of Narbonne with the thin vinegar of Oher? Still worse of the adulterations made expressly for the vastly increased market under the audacious name of *petit bordeaux*?

It is the *petit bordeaux*, manufactured at Bercy, which is perhaps the most disgusting to nose and palate alike; but it "goes down," and for a long time has been concocted in secret cellars, whence immense quantities of it have been sent out. At length, however, a "confiscation" has been determined on, and several "pieces" were seized and removed to the lighter near the bridge of Austerlitz, an experienced officer of police having been intrusted with the work. There was no doubt whatever about the abominable nature of the fluid. The roughs and street cads, as well as one or two of the gamins of Paris who had scent of the affair, however, were not too proud-stomached to try for a share of the vile stuff when cask after cask was staved with a mallet and the dirty purple stream ran into the Seine. Two or three of them crawled behind the casks and began to suck the mixture through a hole made with an awl or a knife; others tried to sip it as it ran; but there were only a small party of them, and the police agents were prompt in such restrictive measures as are represented in our Engraving. Even the fish couldn't stand the poisonous infusion; and such of the carp, gudgeons, and whitebait as were overtaken by it actually turned on their backs and died outright.

THE REVENUE.—The financial year has three weeks longer to run, and the national income is within £3,500,000 of Mr. Lowe's Budget estimate for the twelve months. The income-tax receipts already exceed the right hon. gentleman's anticipations by more than £150,000, and under this heading nearly £200,000 was paid into the Treasury last week. The expenditure is, as yet, £4,780,000 short of the total estimate for the year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will make his annual financial statement on Monday April 11.

MUSIC.

THE directors of the rival operas have issued their prospectuses, and we can now estimate the chances of each. Messrs. Gye and Mapleson were first to show their hand. We cannot congratulate them upon it, because it displays no great resources wherewith to encounter a formidable opposition. The Covent Garden list of new artists is very brief. It includes only one celebrity—Mlle. Sessi; the other names—Mlles. Cari, Olma, and Madigan—are, as yet, unknown to fame. But Messrs. Gye and Mapleson are strong in old acquaintances. Madame Patti comes once more; Mlle. Titiens is at command for operas the Covent Garden audience like least to hear; and Madame Lucca is promised, though the actual appearance of that erratic lady is doubtful. Among the gentlemen, Signor Mario brings his figure, if not his whilom voice; Herr Wachtel, we may rest assured, will supply voice enough for both; and the meagre tenor department will be eked out by Signor Naudin, Signor Della Rocca, *et hoc genus omne*. The "Garden" promises a crowd of baritones and basses, but all are known in London; and we need not speculate on their success. There are again to be a brace of conductors—Signor Bevegnani alternating with Signor Vianesi. The latter is equal to his work; the former has yet to win his spurs. Turning to the operas promised, we find only two novelties—Campana's "Esmeralda" and Verdi's "Macbeth;" the first of which will introduce Madame Patti in a new character, while the second is to do a like good office for Mlle. Titiens. We shall anticipate "Macbeth" with interest; "Esmeralda" excites no feeling but one of curiosity in regard to the Diva. Through the list of stock operas there is no occasion to go; enough that the Covent Garden season promises to be neither better nor worse than the average. Either this implies contempt for opposition, on the part of the management, or else it means exhaustion; which, it is not our business to say.

Mr. Wood's prospectus is rich in promise, and, if only half carried out, will establish the new enterprise in public favour. Unhappily, prospectuses have little weight, because a long course of disappointment has made the public very dubious. Let us hope that Mr. Wood is bent upon restoring faith in what should be trustworthy. The artists either new or unfamiliar announced to appear are very many; among them being Madame Volpini, Mlle. Lewitzky, Mlle. Savatelli, Mlle. Reboux, Madame Monbelli, Signor Perotti, Signor Archinti, Signor Rinaldini, Signor Verger, Signor Raguer, Signor Trevero, and M. Faure. Here, surely, is novelty enough; especially if we consider the attractions of those artists whose recent performances in London have made them well known. This list includes Mlle. Christine Nilsson, Madame Sinico, Mlle. di Murska, Madame Trebelli, MM. Mongini, Bettini, Gardoni, Santley, Gassier, and Foli. We can only wonder how the manager will dispose of such a host. But that is his business; and, in any case, the public will gain. Novelty again meets us when we turn to the works announced for performance. "Mignon" heads the list; and following it come Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer," Mozart's "L'oca del Cairo," Weber's "Abu Hassan," Cherubini's "Les Deux Journées," Rossini's "Tancredi," Verdi's "Macbeth," and Schira's "Silvaggia." Frankly, we do not anticipate the production of all these operas; but if only the more important of them are put on the stage we shall be well content. In all other respects the Drury Lane Opera seems well equipped for its first campaign. Signor Ardit takes the baton, and Mr. Jarrett is announced as acting manager. At least two important departments will, therefore, be well regulated.

At the last Saturday Popular Concert, in St. James's Hall, Mdme. Arabella Goddard introduced an unknown "Dramatic Fantasia," by W. Friedemann Bach, being No. 2 of a series of revived works now publishing by Messrs. Duncan Davison and Co. The dramatic character of this fantasia arises from some interpolated recitatives, which have a novel and striking effect. Apart from these, the various movements are tuneful and pleasing in a high degree, besides which they are playable by moderate executants. Madame Goddard left nothing to desire in her performance, because, as everybody knows, she is never more successful than in the, to her, frequent task of bringing forward novelty. Schubert's quintet (op. 163) was also in Saturday's programme; along with Beethoven's sonata for piano and violin in C minor. Miss Annie Edmonds pleased the audience by her unaffected singing.

In Monday's Popular programme were at least three noteworthy things. First came Mendelssohn's posthumous Studies for Piano, given in unique style by Madame Goddard, who had to repeat the last. We should have preferred her the second again, not alone for its superior beauty, but because of playing which was absolutely faultless. The second attraction was Dr. Sterndale Bennett's trio in A major, for piano, violin, and violoncello; a beautiful work, beautifully played by Madame Goddard, Herr Joachim, and Signor Piatti. Whether Englishwoman, German, or Italian, excelled in this superlative rendering of an Englishman's music, would be hard to say. The middle movement, a serenade of novel and charming construction, was repeated by general desire. The third novelty was Haydn's quartet in G (op. 77), not the best of the old master's productions, but good enough to deserve revival, because able to delight those who heard it. Mlle. Carola was the vocalist at this concert. We regret our inability to appreciate her efforts.

On Wednesday the Philharmonic Concerts began in St. James's Hall, under the direction of Mr. W. G. Cousins. A rich programme was provided, including Cherubini's MS. symphony in D (composed for the society) and Mendelssohn's violin concerto, played by Madame Norman-Néruda. The symphony does not show Cherubini at his best, because evidently written to order when the "affiliati" was not forthcoming. Nevertheless, it is worth a hearing, now and then. Madame Néruda was very successful in the concerto, and, applauded after each movement, she received an "ovation" at the close. The remaining works were familiar, to prove which we need only mention Beethoven's C minor symphony, the overture to "Fidelio" (in E major), and the overture to "Der Freischütz." Mlle. Carola and Mr. Vernon Rigby supplied the vocal music.

To complete our record we may just mention that "Judas Macabene" was performed in Exeter Hall yesterday week, and that Mr. Boosey gave another ballad concert in St. James's Hall last Saturday.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER ON THE SCIENCE OF RELIGION.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER, last Saturday, delivered at the Royal Institution the fourth and last of his course of lectures on the "Science of Religion." Among a very large number of persons present were Prince Christian and Princess Louisa, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Earl Stanhope, and Dean Stanley. In the last lecture on the "Science of Religion," Professor Max Müller stated that the religion of the world, with the exception of Judaism and Christianity, had hitherto been treated by most historians and theologians with the greatest unfairness. Every act in the lives of their founders which showed that they were but men had been eagerly seized and judged without mercy; every doctrine that had not been carefully guarded had been misinterpreted and distorted; every act of worship that differed from our own way of serving God had been held up to ridicule and contempt. Hence had arisen a complete misapprehension of the real character and purpose of the ancient religions, and Christianity itself had been torn away from the sacred contest of the history of the world. The belief that all the nations of the earth, before the rise of Christianity, were without a knowledge of God and without a hope of salvation he characterised as a Godless heresy, and maintained that an unprejudiced study of ancient religions proved the wisdom and love of God towards all His creatures. The errors and horrors of ancient religions were explained as mere exorcises, of which no religion, not even the best, had been entirely free. The true view of the history of the Pagan religions was that it represented to us the Divine education of the human race. This

view, though objected to by some theologians, was supported by the opinions of Leo the Great, St. Irenaeus, and the Apostles themselves. The lecturer then proceeded to read extracts from the sacred books of the ancient world which, if but charitably interpreted, would show that the most essential elements of religion had not been withheld from the heathen world. It was argued from them that the intention of religion, wherever we meet it, is always holy, and that, however childish and imperfect a religion may be, it always places the human soul in the presence of God; and that, however imperfect and childish the conception of God may be, it always represents the highest ideal which the human soul for the time being can reach or grasp. One might say, therefore, that religion, even the lowest, placed the human soul in the presence of its highest ideal, lifted it above the level of ordinary goodness, and produced in it a yearning after a higher and better life. The expression given to these early religious sentiments was sometimes childish and inadequate; but we ought to judge the religious language of the childhood of the human race with the same forbearance with which we judge the outbursts of religious thought among children. Ancient language offered the greatest difficulties to the expression of spiritual conceptions. They could only be expressed by metaphorical words; and these words, in their chrysalis stage, lent themselves inevitably to many misunderstandings. Though their first intention might have been purely spiritual, their course and material interpretation would generally receive the support of the majority, and the few who retained them in their original and spiritual meaning would soon be cried down as dreamers or unbelievers. It was shown how the worship of the Deity of heaven had soon been degraded into a worship of the visible heavens, while those who believed that Zeus was a spirit were condemned as heretics. The lecturer described the variety of acceptance which seemed inevitable in ancient and even in modern religion as the dialectic growth of religion; and he maintained that it was essential for keeping religion from stagnation. From first to last, he remarked, religion is oscillating between two opposite poles, and it is only if the attraction of one or two of the poles becomes too strong that the healthy dialectic movement ceases, and decay sets in. If religion cannot accommodate itself on the one side to the capacity of children—or if, on the other, it fails to satisfy the requirements of men, it has lost its vitality, and becomes either mere superstition or mere philosophy. The strange feature of polytheism was explained by a reference to the polyonymous character of ancient language. As most objects, according to their most prominent characteristics, were called by more than one name, the Deity, too, as perceived in the strong wind, the earthquake, or the fire, received different appellations, and these appellations became, in time, the names of separate deities. The lecturer concluded by saying that we ought always to put the most charitable interpretation on the religious utterances of the ancient world; and that, if we had once learnt to be charitable towards others, we should more easily learn to be charitable in the interpretation of the language of our religion, and not force a literal and material interpretation on words and sentences in our own sacred books, which, if thus interpreted, must lose their original purport and their spiritual truth. In this way a comparative study of the religions of the world would not be without its use in the study of our own religion.

REPRIEVE OF THE GLASGOW MURDERER.—The Lord Provost of Glasgow, on Thursday, received a telegram from the Home Secretary announcing that her Majesty had been pleased to commute the sentence of death passed, on the Monday of last week, upon William Cunningham, for the murder of a young woman in the High-street.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM BROUGH.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. William Brough, a gentleman who has been well known as a journalist, essayist, and dramatist for the last twenty-three years. A writer of burlesque and extravaganza, Mr. Brough had few equals. Many of his comedies and farces also have achieved great popularity. Mr. William Brough died on the 13th inst., at the age of forty-four, after a lingering illness of some months.

MR. ROBERTSON, of Dundonnachie, was tried at the High Court of Justiciary, in Edinburgh, on Monday, before the Lord Justice Clerk, for writing letters to the Lord Chancellor and the Home Secretary slandering Sheriff Barclay, of Perth, for official conduct connected with the Dundalk postage prosecutions. He pleaded guilty, and expressed regret, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of £50, the penalty in default of payment being another month's imprisonment.

NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—The Duke of Northumberland, who is the President of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, presided over the annual meeting, which was held on Tuesday. The report stated that there were 220 life-boats on the coasts, and that during the past year 871 lives had been saved through the institution's agency. The sums voted as rewards had amounted to £2705, and thirty-eight silver medals had been granted. The income, during the twelve months, had exceeded £40,000, and there was a balance in the society's favour of upwards of £6000.

THREAT TO ASSASSINATE MR. GLADSTONE.—A Belgian paper, the *Stad Gené*, states that a "somewhat serious matter" has recently occupied the attention of the English and Belgian governments. A short time since, it says, Mr. Gladstone received a letter with the Ghent postmark, and bearing an unintelligible signature, threatening him with death if he persisted in the measures taken with regard to the Ratschuk-Varna Railway Company. The English Government handed this letter to the Belgian Minister in London, by whom it was sent to the Belgian Government for inquiries to be made. Investigations have taken place in Ghent, but the writer of the letter has not been discovered.

DE FOE.—The proposed memorial over the remains of Daniel De Foe, to be placed in Bunhill-fields burial ground, will be of marble, and the memento itself will be 3 ft. square at the base, tapering to a height of 15 ft. It is being executed by Mr. Horner, the sculptor, and will be ready for fixture in May. The requisite sum for the payment of the cost of the memorial has been now contributed, and no further aid is considered necessary. The money received in small sums alone, varying from 2d. to 4s., has amounted to £52 6s. 3d., a sterling proof of the interest taken in the memory of the writer of "Robinson Crusoe." The memento will, moreover, form a most attractive object in the newly-restored burial-ground of Bunhill-fields, now in the charge of the Corporation.—*City Press*.

A SENSIBLE BISHOP.—The Bishop Elect of Manchester, in a speech responding to a vote of thanks at a missionary meeting in that city, the other day, said he had seen it mentioned in one of the Manchester papers that they did not know to what party in the Church he belonged. He added:—"May I say that I have never belonged to any party in the Church? I think the Church of Christ is too grand an institution, and that the work of Christ is too great and comprehensive to be frittered away by partisan motives and partisan agencies; and the thing above all others I desire to do, if I can do it, if God gives me strength and wisdom to do it, is to throw myself on the heart of good Christian people, and to try and bring every Christian movement and effort into harmony and combination."

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE BOMBAY AND THE ONEIDA.—In the American papers detailed accounts, received via San Francisco, are given of the collision, off the coast of Japan, between the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Bombay and the United States corvette Oneida. The damage done to the latter vessel was, it seems, of the most serious kind. A hole was cut through which, it is stated, the whole interior of the ship was visible. The binnacle-wheel and the rudder were carried away, and two men standing at the wheel were instantly killed. Guns were immediately fired to attract the attention of the Bombay, but they failed to do so. The passengers on that vessel were quite surprised when they became aware of the calamity that had occurred, and declared that they heard no guns nor any request to stop. Discipline was maintained to the last on board the Oneida; the sick were put into the boats; the officers remained at their posts, and the captain was heard to say that, if the ship went down, he would go down with her. In ten minutes from the time of the collision she sank.

EXECUTION OF THE CUBAN JUNTA.—A letter from Santiago de Cuba, dated Feb. 18, gives the following account of the trial and execution of the members of the Cuban Junta of that city:—Eighteen well-known citizens, charged with belonging to the Cuban Junta, were arrested and taken to an obscure estate at San Juan, fifteen miles from this city. They were tried by court-martial, convicted of treason, and sentenced to suffer death. They were not allowed the assistance of counsel or the privilege of summoning witnesses in their defence. They were all executed soon after the termination of the trial. Among them were two Americans—viz., John Francis Portuondo, a naturalised citizen, and Charles Danney, a native of the United States. Acting Governor Ojeda ordered that the men should be sent to the city, but Colonel Doer, commanding the contra guerrillas, refused to obey, alleging that he had received different orders from Count Valmadesa. The insurgent General, Napoleon Arango, who originated the rebellion in the Central Department, has voluntarily surrendered to the authorities at Las Minas, with seventy of his men. He promised to come to Havannah to confer with the Captain-General as to the best means of ending the insurrection without further bloodshed.

WAGES OF FARM LABOURERS IN IRELAND.

The Irish Poor-Law Commissioners some time ago issued to their inspectors a series of questions, and the answers returned are now published. The Commissioners sought to know—Firstly, "What has been the increase in the wages of the agricultural labourer generally in Ireland during the last twenty years?" secondly, "What is about the present rate of wages of an agricultural labourer if employed by the week or longer period, or if employed by the day?" and, thirdly, "Are the agricultural labourers as a class contented?" With regard to the first question, Dr. King, the inspector for the county of Cork and part of the counties of Limerick and Waterford, reports that wages since 1849 have gradually advanced to their present state, which is "fully double" what it was twenty years ago. Dr. King attributes the rise to emigration; to the diminished use of the potato; "they (the labourers) have now to buy bread, and they have no refuse on which they can feed a pig or fowl, and they consequently have no benefit from the sale of a pig, fowl, or eggs;" the rise is also to be accounted for by the "diminished value of money." This fall in the value of money, we may observe, is yet a moot point with many able economists. The wages by the week are from 7s. to 10s. without food; from 8s. to 6s. with food—"two meals a day for six days in the week." It is significant of spare living that in most returns about the diet of the labouring classes in Ireland it is common to note the number of meals per diem a family or an individual has. Day wages vary from 1s. to 2s. 6d., and even to 4s.; but the higher wages are only paid to mowers and reapers in harvest time, when there is a great demand for labour. When the labourer resides with his employer he has from £8 to £10 a year and food. These indoor farm servants are, it appears from other reports, usually single young men. Day wages are a convenience in Ireland, where so many of the cottiers spend their time alternately on their own holdings and on the farmers' land.

Dr. Knox, reporting from unions in the county of Antrim, parts of the counties of Armagh, Down, Londonderry, and Tyrone, considers the advance to be 50 per cent., "showing an advance from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day, or more near the vicinity of the principal towns." "Unmarried men very generally received board and lodging in the houses of their masters, in addition to which they receive a money payment varying from £5 to £9 or £10 for the half year, which is the customary period of their engagement."

Mr. Robinson, speaking of the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, and parts of the counties of Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny, Meath, Queen's County, and Wexford, says that the labourer who does not receive diet gets, by the day, 1s. 4d.; by the week, 7s. 6d.; with diet, 4s. per week. The wages are 50 per cent. higher than in 1850. Harvest wages are much higher. At that season labourers have had 3s. 6d. a day.

Mr. O'Brien, who has charge of unions in the county of Louth, and parts of the counties of Armagh, Cavan, Down, Dublin, Fermanagh, Meath, Monaghan, and Tyrone, reports the average advance in wages to be 50 per cent. By the week the labourer is paid from 6s. to 9s. or 10s., by the day from 1s. to 2s., according to the season, "without food." When food is given the wages are from 8d. to 10d. or 1s. a day. The average payment to indoor farm labourers has doubled within the last twenty years, "while their diet and general treatment have also undergone a considerable improvement during the same period."

Dr. Hill, whose district comprises parts of the counties of Cavan, Dublin, Kildare, King's County, Longford, Meath, Queen's County, Roscommon, and Westmeath, reports the rise in wages to range, according to locality, from 25 to 100 per cent., the great majority of cases being 50 per cent. Without maintenance the weekly wages vary from 6s. to 8s., and the daily wages from 1s. to 1s. 6d. Indoor farm servants average £8 a year; harvest wages, 2s. 6d. to 3s. or 3s. 6d. a day.

Mr. Richard Hamilton, whose duties extend over the county of Donegal and portions of the counties of Cavan, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone, states that the indoor farm servants' wages have doubled in twenty years, and those of the outdoor labourers have risen 50 per cent. The rate of wages for "men in constant employment varies from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a day all the year round;" casual labourers, from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. a day; indoor farm servants, from £10 to £15 a year.

Mr. Bourke's district runs into the counties of Clare, Galway, Kerry, King's County, Limerick, and Queen's County. He remarks that the increase of agricultural wages, compared with the payments twenty years ago, ranges from 40 to 60 per cent. Wages now vary from 7s. to 8s. a week; the lower payments in the grazing districts. The ordinary rate of day wages is 1s. 6d. to 2s. During turf-cutting and harvest the wages rise to 2s. 6d. and 3s. a day with a mid-day meal, or 3s. 6d. without it.

Mr. Horsley has a district which comprises parts of the counties of Cork, Kerry, and Limerick. This gentleman reports that within the last twenty years wages have fully doubled throughout his district. He thinks "there is a likelihood of a still further enhancement of the labourer's improved condition in this direction, as the drain by emigration from this country of able-bodied labour still continues, and is gradually disposing of any superabundant supply, and in some localities is producing a scarcity." Wages, 8s. to 10s. a week, without food; indoor farm servants, £12 to £14. Mr. Horsley remarks that this class of labourers "often take service by the quarter, refusing to engage for a longer period." Day labourers, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d., without food; at seed time and harvest wages range from 1s. 6d. to 2s. daily, with two full meals.

Mr. W. J. Hamilton is the Inspector of Poor-Law Unions in the county of Waterford and parts of the counties of Carlow, Cork, Kilkenny, Limerick, Tipperary, and Wexford. This officer states that the rise in agricultural wages in his district since 1849 has been nearly 80 per cent. The present average rate of indoor farm servants, with diet, is £10 6s. a year; by the week, with diet, 5s.; without diet, 7s. 6d.; engaged by the day, without food, 1s. 5d. The daily labourers have frequently employment for nine months only out of the twelve.

The inspector for the district which comprises

parts of the counties of Cavan, Clare, Galway, King's County, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo, and Tipperary says, with some confidence, that the rate of wages "is about double what it was twenty years ago." A good labourer in regular employment now earns about 6s. a week; a casual labourer gets from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a day "during the pressure of spring and harvest work, and very often diet in addition."

The last report that we are called upon to notice is that of Dr. Roughton, the inspector of unions which lie in portions of the counties of Galway, Mayo, Leitrim, Roscommon, and Sligo. This officer states that the wages have doubled since 1849, and "that the present rate of wages for labourers by the week is 5s. during the months of November, December, January, and February. In the hurried times of the spring and harvest months the rate of wages is increased to 12s., and in some instances 14s., per week. Labourers who are engaged by the quarter, or by the year, and who are called farm servants, receive from £8 to £10 a year, together with maintenance and lodging." And, further, "that the daily rate of wages of labourers during the months of November, December, January, and the early part of February is from 10d. to 1s.; in the spring and autumnal months, from 2s. to 2s. 6d.; and in portions of the county of Sligo, 3s. Mowers receive from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a day, with diet."

It is remarked by several of the inspectors that, though the wages of farm labourers have so greatly increased, the condition of the people has not been improved in an equal ratio, as the cost of living has also been very greatly augmented.

The Irish agricultural labourers, as a class, are reported to be discontented. They are better fed than they were and fairly clad, but many do not get regular employment. Capital has been scared away, and works of magnitude are not undertaken. The price of provisions and other articles has risen, though not so much as wages. Men hear of higher wages in America, and are restless to get there. They cannot be convinced that they are better off as labourers with wages than they would be with "a bit of land." Since the potato famine landlords are afraid to allow many cottages on their estates, lest a large class of cottier tenants should spring up, and hence the labourers feel under a ban, and they have to live in wretched cabins. Mr. O'Brien sends a statement of an Ulster dispensary physician of great experience, who says:—"The house accommodation of the labourers is simply wretched. Their houses are seldom fit to keep out rain; their floors are damp; the windows do not derive the name—mere holes frequently stuffed with rags; they have very rarely built chimney-braces, and in nine cases out of ten are filled with smoke every time a fire is put on. No matter how large the family, there is never more than one sleeping-place, off the kitchen, in which they are just huddled together. Nothing can be more miserable than the habitations of the agricultural labourers; they cannot be called houses. Their huts are a disgrace to the Christianity and civilisation of the country. If the farmers have claims for an improvement in their status, the labourers have a hundred times stronger claim." Mr. W. J. Hamilton puts in a good word for the class:—"With a house over his head, however humble, that he can feel safe in as regards its tenure, and a small plot of ground such as is given by some land proprietors, an Irish labourer who meets with ordinarily fair treatment is not undeserving of confidence, and is generally as useful a member of society as is possible, considering the many evil influences he is exposed to—so much poison with scarcely any antidote, not the least portions of which, I think, are the licentious weekly journals and the bad whisky which are to be found in every town and village and hamlet in Ireland. Where, on the other hand, the Irish labourer has the advantage of good influences, all the good points of the national character are to be found among the most humble class of the labourers in a marked degree."

TREATMENT OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—A case illustrative of the treatment to which labourers in agriculture are in some instances subjected came before the county magistrates at Canterbury last Saturday. The original complaint was that a boy fourteen years of age, named Hawkins, a yeoman servant to Mr. Henry Pell, farmer, of Chatham, against his master for an assault, which resulted in the defendant being fined 2s. 6d. and costs. After the case had been disposed of, the lad asked the advice of the magistrates under the following circumstances:—He said he had breakfast at half-past five in the morning, and then went into the fields with the horses and continued at work until three or half-past in the afternoon, without having any food in the interval. When they got home at the last-mentioned time they had dinner. Mr. Pell said, in answer, that during seasoning time the hours of field labour for man and horses were prolonged, and this was a very general practice with farmers. The magistrates were unanimous in their opinion that to compel labourers to work in the fields for nine or ten hours continuously without food was an injustice, and advised Mr. Pell to supply his servants, under these circumstances, with some refreshments.

MURDER.—On Saturday night a horrible murder was committed in the neighbourhood of Brick-lane, Spitalfields. A man named Henry Parker, a wood-chopper, had a quarrel with his brother-in-law, James Rutter, at the Ship Tavern, in Bacon-street. On leaving it, the former drew from his pocket a knife, and plunged it into Rutter's breast. The murderer withdrew the knife and made his escape. The deceased fell to the ground, and was immediately conveyed to the surgery of Dr. Gayton, 85, Brick-lane, who pronounced life to be extinct. The police, under the direction of Mr. Inspector Oler, removed the body to the White-chapel dead-house, in charge of Sergeant Eastwood, of the H Division. They then proceeded to No. 36, Canal-road, Kingsland-road, the residence of both the deceased and his murderer, but Parker had not been home. He was convicted in 1868 for stealing harness, and is well known, but has not yet been apprehended. The inquest upon the body of Rutter was opened on Tuesday. Some of the evidence showed that Rutter had given the accused great provocation, having knocked him down three times before the fatal stab was inflicted.

ENGLISH ACTRESSES ABROAD.

THE *Republican* gives the following account of the assault by Miss Lydia Thompson upon the editor of the *Chicago Times*. It purports to be the version of the lady herself and her husband, Mr. Alexander Henderson:—"Miss Markham, Miss Thompson, Mr. Cahill, and Mr. Henderson obtained a carriage and drove to the residence of Mr. Storey, on Wabash-avenue. On inquiring for him, we learned that he was not in, but would be at home for dinner about 5.30. We drove back to our hotel, and about 4.30 started out again, leaving Mr. Cahill behind. On arriving near the residence of Mr. Storey we got out of the carriage and walked up and down the side walk. Shortly afterwards Mr. Storey and a lady came walking towards us. On meeting them Mr. Henderson said, 'Mr. Storey, I believe.' He answered, 'Yes.' Mr. Henderson then introduced Miss Markham and Miss Thompson. Mr. Henderson stepped back, and Miss Thompson and Miss Markham both struck him with their whips. Mr. Storey raised his stick and chased Miss Thompson, striking her twice. Mrs. Storey then came forward, and said, 'I am not to blame in this matter,' and begged Miss Thompson to stop. Miss Thompson again made a rush for Mr. Storey, when Mrs. Storey said, 'Wilbur, draw your pistol.' Mr. Storey then searched in his pockets for his pistol. Mr. Henderson stepped forward and said, 'If you draw a pistol, I'll shoot you like a dog.' Mr. Storey then withdrew his hand from his pocket, and Mr. Henderson put up his pistol. Mr. Storey struck at Miss Markham, when Henderson stepped in and received the blow intended for her. It was a severe one, and raised quite a bruise on Mr. Henderson's forehead. Mr. Henderson then struck Mr. Storey across the forehead with a cowhide. Miss Thompson and Miss Markham then retreated to the carriage, and, as they were doing so, Mr. Storey hurled at them the vilest possible epithets, he in the mean time following them up. As Miss Thompson was entering the carriage she turned half way round and gave him a cut across the face. Mr. Storey made a rush for her, but was prevented striking by the bystanders. She then said, 'I have whipped you as a hound, as I wanted to do.' A policeman then came up and seized Mr. Storey. The ladies and Mr. Henderson got into the carriage and closed the doors. The policeman got on the box, and the carriage was driven to the Armoury, where we were informed that we were under arrest. Mr. Henderson sent for his lawyer, John Lyle King, who went our bail in 100 dols. each for our appearance on Saturday. As far as Mr. Storey is concerned, he can do as he likes; we don't care. We have had our revenge, and branded him publicly." Mr. Storey's version of the affair was given in his own paper, the *Times*. He begins by stating that the criticisms which he wrote respecting the Blondes were candid and legitimate, and at first rather lenient, in comparison with the glaring and disreputable character of their entertainment. The Editor of the *Chicago Times*, adds that when he saw that the Blondes were inclined to "kick against" honest observations, he felt himself finally obliged to demand in his paper a "thorough cleansing" of the theatre in which they were performing. It was this that roused the ire of Miss Lydia.

The ulterior proceedings took place in the police court. The report states that Mr. Storey was huffed as he entered to give his evidence. The result of the trial was the imposition of fines on Miss Thompson, Miss Markham, and Mr. Henderson of 100 dols. each for breach of the peace, and 20 dols. each for the assault. Miss Thompson paid the fines and left. The parties are to be prosecuted for rioting and inciting to riot at another hearing.

POLICE.

THE CABMEN AND THE RAILWAY STATIONS.—At the Mansion House, on Monday, four licensed cabmen, George Steadman, Henry Morrell, Henry Sawyer, and George Cartwright, appeared before Alderman Sir Robert Carden, on the information and complaint of Theodore Halstead Foulger, Inspector of Police of the Great Eastern Railway Company, that they had unlawfully and wilfully trespassed upon premises connected with the Fenchurch-street station of the railway, and had refused to quit them, contrary to the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 97. Mr. Marriott, barrister, attended to prefer the charge on the part of the railway company, which had reference to the open space called Railway-place, immediately in front of the company's booking-offices and station in Fenchurch-street, which open space the company contend is their private property. There are forty cabs which have the privilege of standing on the ground in question, in consideration of their owners paying the company a weekly rent of 4s. each, but the defendants were not among the number so privileged. Mr. John Fisher Kennell, the secretary to the railway company, was called as a witness, and said the ground belonged to the company by purchase, and they paved, lighted, and cleaned it. Being cross-examined by Mr. George Lewis, jun., who appeared for the defendants, the witness said the ground in question was open to everybody on foot. It was not one of the cabstands authorised as such by the Commissioner of Police. He did not know that the chain had been removed by order of the Corporation of London. Mr. Lewis, addressing the Bench, submitted that the railway company had failed to prove that the ground in question was private property. For the company Mr. Marriott urged that there had been no dedication of the ground to the public. The only distinction between it and the usual approaches to railway stations was that it was not guarded by gates at the entrance. Sir Robert Carden, in giving judgment, said he was surprised that the railway company should persist in treating the ground as private property. It was stretching the law to call a public street, which anybody could pass along at any time, part of the railway station. It was, on the other hand, an important question, because it involved a sum of £500 a year to the company; but he did not at all feel inclined to convict. Besides, it was a hard thing to give the defendants (whose numbers and badges could have easily been seen) into custody. It was not a question of character, but of right as between the public and the company, which must be decided by a higher tribunal. He dismissed the summons.

Mr. Gore, the assistant clerk to the Lord Mayor, explained that the defendants were given into custody under a mistake as to the mode of procedure, but not the less wrongly. The defendants were then discharged.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN CANTEENS.

The question as to whether military canteens are subject to visitation by the local inspectors of weights and measures came before the Blackheath bench of magistrates last Saturday. The Woolwich inspector reported that he had seized seventeen light weights at the bread and meat store of the Royal Artillery canteen, and that the assistant controller in charge had demanded their return, producing an order from the Secretary of State for War as his authority. This order directed that the weights and measures in charge of the Control Department should be examined twice a year by a military officer, and that the local inspectors might examine but not remove any of them, their duty being to report defects to the War Office. The inspector had consequently returned the weights, and he now asked for instructions. Colonel Farnall, C.B., chairman of the magistrates, stated that they had been legally advised that no discretion was allowed them with respect to canteens, the Act of Parliament applying to all establishments in which goods were sold, whether in or out of barracks. The inspector should have refused to give up the weights he had seized, and should have summoned the manager; it would be his duty in future to visit the canteens like other shops, and seize any weights he might find defective.

A CHASE AFTER NUNS.—A most curious story has been afloat in Dover during the week. A young lady, whose name we suppress, but who is immensely rich, has for some time been a resident in a lunatic asylum in Manchester, in which town her mother and younger brother also reside. The latter two are staunch Roman Catholics, and, either by their desire or at the persuasion of the Roman Catholic priest of that city, it was agreed that the poor creature should be removed to a nunnery in Germany. The young lady, however, was sensible enough to object to this proceeding, and strongly protested against going. Her remonstrances, it appears, were in vain, and the consequence was that she was handed over to the charge of two Sisters of Mercy, one English, the other German, to take her to her destination. The party, accompanied by the younger brother, travelled to Dover on Saturday last, and engaged private apartments for the night at the Castle Hotel, Clarence-street, confining their victim in a room up stairs. The nuns and the brother, knowing that the girl was safe, and that her screams and pitiful cries were of no avail, went back to the hotel, and quietly sat down to dinner. The most romantic part of the tale is this, that while the party travelled from Manchester to Dover a Protestant lady, a friend of the family, residing at Manchester, telegraphed the whole of the proceedings to the young lady's eldest brother—who is also a staunch Protestant—in London. On hearing the news he took a special express-train, and, with a physician and two London detectives, travelled to Dover. The party arrived here an hour and a half after starting from London, and immediately proceeded to the police station to get the advice of Mr. Coram. He kindly allowed two of his men, Sergeant Barton and Police-Constable Hemmings, to accompany the party to the hotel, and the whole of them entered the coffee-room, to the utter astonishment and amazement of the other party, before they had finished dinner. An explanation of the affair was required by the elder brother; but his inquiry not being complied with, he demanded the restoration of his sister. This was also refused by the nuns, who strongly resisted his efforts to effect her release. Mr. Latham, the Consul at Dover, was sent for. On being appealed to by the nuns, he told them they must instantly deliver up their charge. The English Sister of Mercy then went to Mr. Stillwell, and finding she could not get any more consoling advice from him, returned to the hotel and again refused to give up the young lady, exclaiming, "Wherever she goes there will I follow!" Finding that his efforts were almost useless, the elder brother ordered private apartments for the night, and the scene during the remainder of the evening was, we hear, quite a pantomime. Nobody slept, and each person, suspicious of the other, watched the various doorways to the hotel, lest either party should escape with the poor girl, whose cries from her room of confinement during the night were heartrending. In the morning the elder brother ordered a special carriage to be put on the 1.30 train from Dover, by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and the whole party left for London.—*Dover Chronicle*.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. P. ELLIOTT, Tamworth, hosiery—H. R. CLARK, Whitby. **BANKRUPT.**—A. V. BAUDLOQUE, Shorefield, walnut-veneer importer—J. GAMMELL, Gask Farm-road, Eilman—W. FLEWIS, Basinghall-street, printer—C. E. ANTHONY, Great Hadham, corn merchant—J. W. FLETCHER, New Wandsworth, timber merchant—W. FOOTE, Kingston-on-Hull, oil merchant—G. HART, Godalming, victualler—J. KNOTT, Newton Wood, cotton spinner—J. NEWBOLD, Bradford, lincolner—J. PAKKER, Scarborough, hotel-keeper—M. SMITH, Saddleworth, woollen manufacturer—H. SPRAY, Galahurst, implement-maker—J. S. THOMAS, Gleadale, grocer—F. S. TRIPP, Manchester, smallware agent—G. WILSON, Hamgate, builder. **SOUTH SEQUESTERATIONS.**—H. MILLER and W. INGLIS, jun., Glasgow, auditors—J. WATT, Newburgh, cattle-dealer—J. DAVIDSON, Leith, music-hall proprietor—J. COOPER, Dundee, cotton merchant—J. T. HARRIS, Leith, broker—D. M'GREGOR, Leith, contractor—W. SHAW, Glasgow, sawmill—D. SYDIE, Dundee, tinsmith.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—G. V. COLLIVER, Adiscoombe, carpenter—J. J. and T. MALLINSON, Brighthelm, pianoforte manufacturers—J. GOSTICK, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, accountant—J. ATKINS, Liverpool, stover. **BANKRUPT.**—A. BAKER, Westbourne-park, builder—B. L. LAVENDER, Finsbury, saddler—W. MAXEY, Seven Stars-road, builder—J. and J. MILROE, Aldgate, tailors—J. BARKINS, Holborn-hill, hosiery—J. BENNETT, Uxton-street, farmer—H. URR, Maidstone, plumber—S. CAMPBELL, Liverpool, builder—W. J. CHIPMAN, Marple, cotton weaver and spinner—T. D. DIXON, Leeds, cloth manufacturer—J. and F. C. RILEY, Devonport, grocers—R. GRIMMEY, Feltwell, wharfeight—W. NARRAGETT, Loughborough, lodging-house keeper—J. PHILLIPS, Gaudin, lime-burner—G. S. OTT, Redbridge, chemical manure manufacturer—R. B. O. WESTER, Kingston-upon-Thames, milliner. **SOUTH SEQUESTERATIONS.**—W. LOCKHART, Govan, glass-painter—D. MACQUEEN, Edinburgh, grocer—H. RITCHIE, Glasgow, storekeeper—H. GARTWRIGHT and M. WHITEFOOT, orthopaedic surgeons—J. FRASER, Kelso, commission agent—H. WATT, Glasgow, commission merchant—E. RUBINSON, Larkhall, grocer—J. P. SHAW, Dundee, merchants—J. SCOTT, Jedburgh, gamekeeper.

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